

24th January 1928]

APPENDIX IX.

[Vide answer to question No. 1391 asked by Mr. A. B. Shetty at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 24th January 1928, page 155 supra.]

*Answers to clauses (a) to (e) of question No. 1226 referred to in question No. 1498.*

1226 Q.—MR. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) how many applications were received last month for the posts of Inspector of Police notified by the Inspector-General of Police in the *Fort St. George Gazette*;

(b) how many of the applicants were asked to come to Malras for a personal interview and how many came accordingly;

(c) what sort of examination they were subjected to, for how long and by whom;

(d) how many persons were selected and how many of them were Telugus; and

(e) what was the necessity to call such a large number of persons to Malras and subject them to so much expense, inconvenience and disappointment when the number of appointments to be made were so few and when preference was to be given to Telugu candidates?

1226—

A.—(a) 1,107.

(b) All were asked to appear but only 727 came.

(c) They were asked to appear in batches, each batch before the Inspector-General of Police, a Deputy Inspector-General of Police, or the Assistant Inspector-General of Police. These officers compared the candidates, examined their records, talked to them and picked out the most suitable. These latter were then examined by the three officers sitting together. It is not possible to state definitely how long each candidate was examined. Some obviously unsuitable were dismissed almost at once; those who appeared suitable were examined for some minutes.

(d) Five: three of these were Telugus. The sixth man referred to in the answer previously given was a temporary Inspector of the Criminal Investigation Department appointed as Probationary Inspector in April 1927.

(e) All were asked to appear as otherwise any not called would consider they had a grievance.





## THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

**Wednesday, the 25th January 1928.**

The House met at 11 o'clock, the President (the hon. Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU Garu) in the Chair.

### PRESENT:

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| <p>Ramaswami Ayyar, K.C.I.E., The hon. Sir C. P.<br/>           Marjoribanks, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., I.C.S., The hon. Sir Norman.<br/>           Ueman Sahib Bahadur, The hon. Khan Bahadur Muhammad.<br/>           Moir, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., The hon. Mr. T. E. Subbarayan, The hon. Dr. P.<br/>           Ranganatha Mudaliyar, The hon. Mr. A.<br/>           Arogaswami Mudaliyar, The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N.<br/>           Abdul Hye Sahib Bahadur, K.<br/>           Abdul Razaek Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur S. K.<br/>           Abdul Wahab Sahib Bahadur, Munshi.<br/>           Adinarayana Chettiyar, Mr. T.<br/>           Anjaneyulu, Mr. P.<br/>           Ari Gowder, Mr. H. B.<br/>           Arpudaswami Udayar, Mr. S.<br/>           Basheer Ahmad Sayeed Sahib Bahadur.<br/>           Bhaktavatsulu Nayudu, Mr. P.<br/>           Bhanoji Rao, Mr. A. V.<br/>           Biswanath Das Mahasayo, Sriman.<br/>           Boag, C.I.E., I.C.S., Mr. G. T.<br/>           Chambers, Mr. G. W.<br/>           Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar, Mr. T. K.<br/>           Dorai Raja, Mr. S. N.<br/>           Ellappa Chettiyar, Rao Bahadur S.<br/>           Ettaiajulu Nayudu, Diwan Bahadur P. C.<br/>           Evans, C.S.I., I.C.S., Mr. F. B.<br/>           Foulkes, Mr. R.<br/>           Gangadhara Siva, Mr. M. V.<br/>           Gnanavaram Pillai, Mr. P. J.<br/>           Gopala Menon, Mr. C.<br/>           Govindaraja Mudaliyar, Mr. C. S.<br/>           Guruswami, Rao Sahib L. C.<br/>           Hamid Khan Sahib Bahadur, Abdul.<br/>           Hampyya, Rai Sahib M.<br/>           Harisarvottama Rao, Mr. G.<br/>           Heason, Mr. H. F. P.<br/>           John, Mr. V. Cl.<br/>           Kaleswara Rao, Mr. A.<br/>           Karant, Mr. K. R.<br/>           Kesava Pillai, C.I.E., Diwan Bahadur P.<br/>           Khadir Mohidin Sahib Bahadur, Muhammad.<br/>           Koti Reddi, Mr. K.<br/>           Krishnan, Mr. K.<br/>           Krishnan Nayar, Diwan Bahadur M.<br/>           Krishnaswami Nayakar, Mr. K. V.<br/>           Kumara Raja of Venkatagiri.<br/>           Kumaraswami Reddiyar, Diwan Bahadur S.</p> | <p>Kuppuswami, Mr. J.<br/>           Madhavan Nayar, Mr. K.<br/>           Mahmud Sahammad Sahib Bahadur.<br/>           Mallayya, Dr. B. S.<br/>           Menikkavelu Nayakar, Mr. M. A.<br/>           Marudavanam Pillai, Mr. C.<br/>           Meera Ravuttar Bahadur, K. P. V. S. Muhammad.<br/>           Moidoo Sahib Bahadur, T. M.<br/>           Muniswami Nayudu, Rao Bahadur B.<br/>           Muniswami Pillai, Mr. V. I.<br/>           Muppil Nayar of Kavalappara, Mr.<br/>           Muttayya Mudaliyar, Mr. S.<br/>           Muthulakshmi Reddi, Dr. (Mrs.).<br/>           Muthuranga Mudaliyar, Mr. C. N.<br/>           Nagan Gowda, Mr. R.<br/>           Nanjappa Bahadur, Subadar-Major S. A.<br/>           Narayana Raju, Mr. D.<br/>           Narayana Rao, Mr. Mthay.<br/>           Narayanan Chettiyar, Mr. Al. Ar.<br/>           Narayanan Nembudripad, Rao Bahadur O. M.<br/>           Narayanaswami Pillai, Mr. T. M.<br/>           Obi Reddi, Mr. C.<br/>           Parasurama Rao Pantulu, Mr. A.<br/>           Parthasarathi Ayyangar, Mr. C. R.<br/>           Patro, K., Rao Bahadur Sir A. P.<br/>           Premayya, Mr. G. R.<br/>           Raja of Panagal, K.C.I.E.<br/>           Rajan, Mr. P. T.<br/>           Ramachandra Padavachi, Mr. K.<br/>           Ramachandra Reddi, Mr. B.<br/>           Ramalinga Reddi, Mr. C.<br/>           Ramnath Goenka, Mr.<br/>           Ramasomayajulu, Mr. C.<br/>           Rmjee Rao, Mr. V.<br/>           Ramaswami Ayyar, Mr. U.<br/>           Ratnasabapathi Mudaliyar, Rao Bahadur C. S.<br/>           Sahajanandam, Swami A. S.<br/>           Saldanha, Mr. J. A.<br/>           Sami Venkatachalam Chetti, Mr.<br/>           Sarabha Reddi, Mr. K.<br/>           Satyamurthi, Mr. S.<br/>           Seturatnam Ayyar, Mr. M. R.<br/>           Shetty Mr. A. B.<br/>           Sitarama Reddi, Rao Bahadur K.<br/>           Siva Raj, Mr. N.<br/>           Siva Rao, Mr. P.<br/>           Sivasubrahmanya Ayyar, Mr. K. S.<br/>           Slat-r, C.I.E., I.C.S., Mr. S. H.<br/>           Smith, Mr. J. Mackenzie.</p> |
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## PRESENT—cont.

Soundara Pandia Nadar, Mr. W. P. A.  
 Srinivasa Ayyangar, Mr. R.  
 Srinivasa Ayyangar, Mr. T. C.  
 Srinivasan, Rao Sahib R.  
 Subrahmanya Pillai, Mr. Chavadi K.  
 Swami, Mr. K. V. R.  
 Syed Ibrahim Sahib Bahadur, Nattam Dubash  
 Kadir Sahib.  
 Tajudin Sahib Bahadur, Syed.  
 Tampoe, I.C.S., Mr. A.M.C.  
 Tulasiram, Mr. L. K.  
 Uppi Sahib Bahadur, K.

Vanavudaiya Gounder, Mr. S. V.  
 Venkatapati Raju, Mr. P. C.  
 Venkatarama Sastri, C.I.E., Mr. T. R.  
 Venkataramana Ayyangar, Mr. C. V.  
 Venkatarangam Nayudu, Mr. C.  
 Venkataratnam, Mr. B.  
 Venkiah, Mr. S.  
 Watson, I.C.S., Mr. H. A.  
 Wood, Mr. C. E.  
 Zamindar of Gollapalli.  
 Zamindar of Mirzapuram.  
 Zamindar of Seithur.

## I

## QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

[*Order made by the President of the Madras Legislative Council under Standing Order No. 15.*]

1. Starred questions to be put at a meeting of the Council with their answers shall be printed and placed on the Council table an hour before the President takes his seat.

The President will call out the name of each interpellator in the order in which the names are printed, specify the serial number of his question and make a sufficient pause to give him or any other member a reasonable opportunity of rising in his place and putting a supplementary question. Supplementary questions must be put immediately after the principal questions to which they relate.

2. Questions, not starred, will not be called in Council, but they will be printed with their answers and placed on the table of the House along with the list of starred questions. Oral supplementary questions will not be allowed in regard to unstarred questions.]

## STARRED QUESTIONS

## Civil Justice

*Alleged complaints against the Sub-Judge of Vellore.*

\* 1392 Q.—Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Subordinate Judge of Vellore in O.S. No. 27 of 1927 on the file of the Sub-Court advised a client who appeared before him to file a suit for damages against a vakil alleging that the vakil had neglected to discharge his duty by not attending the Court, in spite of the client's statement in the Court that he was ready to go on with the case, and arrangements having been made by his vakil for the conduct of the case by another vakil;

(b) whether it is also a fact that that Sub-Judge quoted to the client and vakils then present in the Court, a decision of his in a suit for damages by a client against his vakil whilst he, the Sub-Judge, was at Trichinopoly as munsif;

(c) whether the said Subordinate Judge resides in the house of a pleader of the place, having engaged it for a cheap rent;

(d) whether the said Subordinate Judge has, since his transfer to Vellore, taken up for trial old and long contested cases—suits of 1923 and 1924; and if so, how many of them are pending; and

(e) whether the Government will be pleased to make an enquiry into these matters?

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- A.—(a) & (b) The Government have read an article on the subject which appeared in “Justice” of the 18th October 1927.  
 (c) & (d) The Government have no information.  
 (e) The Government have called for a report.

*Abolition of the Pleaders Examination.*

\* 1393 Q.—Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government contemplate the abolition of the Pleaders Examination; and

(b) if so, whether any decision has been come to, and whether the Government propose to abolish the said examination from 1928?

A.—The High Court has decided to abolish the Pleaders Examination with effect from July 1928.

**Irrigation**

*Investigation of the Thoppiar project.*

\* 1394 Q.—Mr. C. D. APPAVU CHETTIYAR: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Thoppiar project in the Salem district has been investigated by the Executive Engineer of Salem;

(b) if so, what is the result of the investigation;

(c) whether the Government will be pleased to lay the report of the Executive Engineer on the Council Table; and

(d) when the execution is likely to begin and whether the Government propose to execute the scheme early?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The plans and estimates are under scrutiny by the Executive Engineer and have not yet reached the Chief Engineer.

(c) This will be considered after the Chief Engineer's report is received.

(d) It cannot be said now.

*Diversion of the left flood bank of the Tambraparni river.*

\* 1395 Q.—Mr. D. THOMAS: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have under consideration any scheme for the diversion of the left flood bank (northern side) of the Tambraparni river down the Srivaikuntam anicut (Tinnevely district);

(b) whether any memorials have been received from the residents of Kilpidagai, Appankoil, Savaramangalam and other villagers protesting against any diversion of the existing left flood bank;

(c) whether the opinions of the local authorities have been obtained on these memorials and if so, whether the hon. Member will be pleased to lay the correspondence on the table of this House;



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- (c) The bed of the channel is rocky for some distance. The channel in that portion is well defined and it is not a serious impediment to the free flow of water.
- (d) In an estimate framed in 1921 provision was made for removing 16 units of rock, but the work was not carried out owing to the objection of the Panniyur ryots.

- (e) There are three irrigation sources in Kilveeranam, viz., Peria eri, Surakolam and Settithangal. The last-mentioned tank alone is fed by the Kilveeranam channel. Statistics of cultivation and waste under the tank for the five faslis ending with

Fasli.	Ayacut. ACRES.	Culti- vation. ACRES.	Waste. ACRES.	Second crop. ACRES.
1332	81.30	77.27	4.03	37.94
1333	81.30	54.14	27.16	9.38
1334	81.30	60.52	20.78	11.41
1335	81.30	70.80	5.50	15.69
1336	90.53	79.81	10.72	10.54

1336 are given in the margin. The waste was due to want of sufficient supply, owing to inadequate rainfall and non-receipt of floods in

the Palur river and the consequent deficiency of supply in the Kaveripauk tank. The channel feeding the Kilveeranam tank is in good condition and requires no improvement. As regards migration it has been ascertained that sixteen families of which fourteen are pattadars have gone elsewhere in quest of livelihood. Two have gone to Penang and six to Kolar, Bangalore and Hyderabad. The other six have been carrying on more lucrative business at Arcot, Valavanur, Tanjore and Madras, for some time past. The season has been continuously adverse for the past five or six years and temporary migration is not uncommon in this district at such times.

- (f) The channel is in good condition and does not stand in need of improvement. The Collector is considering the question of preventing the ryots of Panniyur from cutting open the bund.

MR. M. A. MANIKKAVELU NAYAKAR :—" May I know why the estimates referred to in the answer to clause (c) of this question recommended by the local authorities are still pending ? "

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" Because of the objection of the Panniyur ryots. "

MR. M. A. MANIKKAVELU NAYAKAR :—" Am I to understand that the villagers of any particular village can successfully object to the carrying out of a scheme beneficial to others ? "

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" No. But if the scheme interfered with their rights, they must be compensated. "

MR. M. A. MANIKKAVELU NAYAKAR :—" May I know if the Government have received any definite proposal from the Collector of the district stating that what the Panniyur ryots are doing is illegal and that the syphon should be put there and water taken away ? "

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" I cannot answer that question, Sir. "

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*Repairs to the irrigation channels and tanks in South Kanara.*

\* 1397 Q.—**MAHMUD SCHAMNAD SAHIB Bahadur**: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) the amount spent in the last three years on irrigation works in each of the districts of this Presidency;

(b) whether it is a fact that some of the irrigation channels and tanks in South Kanara have fallen into disrepair and disuse and whether the Badoor-Angadimoghar channel of the Sheria river in Kasaragod taluk is one of such channels; and

(c) whether it is a fact that Government were giving allowances for the maintenance of irrigation works in South Kanara and that they have stopped the same after the last settlement?

A.—(a) As regards works in charge of the Public Works Department, figures by districts are not available. The figures are compiled for irrigation systems separately or, for minor Public Works Department works, by Public Works Department divisions, and will be found in the annual administration reports. As regards Revenue minor irrigation works, the available information is published in the annual reports of the Board of Revenue on minor irrigation expenditure.

(b) The Government have no information regarding this matter.

(c) There are no Government irrigation works in South Kanara. Before the last settlement small remissions of assessment locally known as “Kattuttar” remissions were allowed in some wurgs to compensate for the cost of temporary dams that had to be put up to secure direct irrigation from the streams. These were discontinued at the settlement.

**MAHMUD SCHAMNAD SAHIB Bahadur**:—“With reference to the answer to clause (c), may I know whether the Government will kindly make enquiries and give the help which they were giving before the last settlement?”

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—“If they are public works, ‘yes’.”

*Improvements of the third reach of the Pandavayar.*

\* 1398 Q.—**MR. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR**: With reference to the reply given by the hon. the Law Member at Tanjore on 7th July 1927 on the petition presented by the mirasidars under the Pandavayar-Cauvery delta system, will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the estimate for the improvements of the third reach of the Pandavayar has been sanctioned;

(b) when the work will be started; and

(c) whether provision has been made therefor in the budget for 1928-1929?

A.—(a) & (b) The estimate has not been sanctioned yet. The Government await a report from the Board of Revenue on the revenue aspects of the proposal.

(c) No.



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*Financial aspects of the scheme for the improvements of the third reach of the Pandavayar.*

\* 1399 Q.—MR. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have called on the Chief Engineer to report on the financial aspects of the scheme for the improvements of the third reach of the Pandavayar in consultation with the Collector of Tanjore through the Board of Revenue; and

(b) if so, what the Government regard as the financial aspects of this particular scheme?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The cost compared with the return whether in the shape of increased revenue savings of remissions, or indirect benefits which will accrue if the scheme is executed.

MR. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR:—"With reference to the answer to clause (b) may I ask the hon. the Law Member whether the Government considers that in the case of the improvement of the existing wet lands the revenue aspect of the matter is the only thing to be taken into consideration?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"It is one of the things taken into consideration."

MR. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR:—"May I ask the hon. the Law Member whether it is not a fact that where irrigation is defective the Government do not improve it without looking into the revenue aspect of it?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"It will either come in under savings of remission or indirect benefits."

*Maintenance of irrigation works in Tanjore, Godavari and Kistna.*

\* 1400 Q.—MR. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) what is the average amount per acre spent for the maintenance of irrigation works in Tanjore; and

(b) what is the rate for the same in the Godavari and Kistna deltas?

A.—The hon. Member is referred to column 12 of Statement E II in Appendix I to the annual irrigation administration reports.

MR. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR:—"With reference to the same matter, may I ask whether, if the money spent annually on the irrigation works in the Tanjore district is less than that spent in the other districts, the Government would look into the matter?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"In the improvement of irrigation works, the revenue aspect is not the predominant or primary consideration. The Government cannot pledge themselves to allocate the amounts received in each district to that district. If that were done, many of the poorer districts of the presidency would be hard hit."

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Mr. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR :—“ It being the duty of the Government to maintain irrigation channels in proper order, in making up for past neglect, ought they not to take into consideration the revenue aspect of the matter ? ”

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“ If the propositions involved in the question are correct, the answer would be in the negative.”

Mr S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR :—“ May I know whether it is not stated in the settlement report that the Government have made a default in regard to the irrigation works in the Tanjore district ? ”

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“ Notice, Sir.”

*Estimates for improving the drainage of the Tiruturaipundi taluk.*

\* 1401 Q.—Mr. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received estimates for the improvements of the drainage of the Tiruturaipundi taluk and the upland drainage of the Vennar ;

(b) whether the financial aspect of the schemes has been discussed in the Cauvery Committee report and considered to be satisfactory ; and

(c) whether the Government will be pleased to order all these estimates to be sanctioned without further delay ?

A.—(a) The Government have not yet received estimates for improvement to the drainage in Tiruturaipundi taluk. As regards the upland drainage of the Vennar the third of the works referred to at the end of paragraph 105 of the Committee's report is in progress. Other estimates have not yet come to Government.

(b) The Committee dealt in general terms with the financial aspects of their proposals in paragraphs 199 and 200 of their report : but the Government have to consider the several proposals on their particular merits as they are sent up for approval by the Chief Engineer.

(c) Estimates are dealt with as they are received : as the hon. Member is aware a new circle has been formed for the purpose primarily of ensuring adequate progress in these improvements.

*Outlay on irrigation works in the Presidency.*

\* 1402 Q.—Mr. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) what is the rate of maintenance charges per acre of irrigation works in the non-deltaic parts of the Presidency ;

(b) what is the return on the outlay on such irrigation works ;

(c) whether capital or revenue accounts are kept for such works ;

(d) what is the total amount spent on such irrigation works in each of the non-deltaic districts ; and

(e) what is the capital outlay on irrigation works in the deltaic tracts of Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Godavari and Kistna districts ?

A.—The hon. Member is referred to the statements appended to the annual irrigation administration reports



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*Improvements to the Raghavayyan and Malattur channels.*

\* 1403 Q.—Rao Bahadur K. SITARAMA REDDIYAR : With reference to the answer given to clauses (a), (b), (d) and (e) of question No. 1159 at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 4th November 1927 regarding improvements to Raghavayyan and Malattur channels, will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to call for the information ?

A.—A report has been called for.

*Proposed construction of a dam across the Pennar river.*

\* 1404 Q.—Rao Bahadur K. SITARAMA REDDIYAR : With reference to the answer to clause (b) of question No. 1160 answered on 4th November 1927 regarding the proposed construction of a dam across the Pennar river, will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to call for the information ?

A.—A report has been called for.

*Supply of water to the irrigation channels.*

\* 1405 Q.—MR. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that whenever for any reason the F.S.L. in the canals has to be reduced, orders are also issued for a corresponding reduction in the supply to irrigation channels ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the supply to the irrigation channels need not necessarily be reduced to secure a reduction in the F.S.L. in the canals ;

(c) whether it is a fact that the reduction in supply to the irrigation channels often results in injury to the cultivating ryots ; and

(d) whether the Government will be pleased to direct that the supply to irrigation channels be not reduced unless the same also is absolutely necessary ?

A.—A copy of the Superintending Engineer's report, a dated 6th January 1928, is placed on the table.

*Widening of the Yeleru bridge at Cocanada.*

\* 1406 Q.—MR. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU : With reference to the answer to question No. 229 answered on 26th August 1927 regarding the widening of the Yeleru bridge at Cocanada, will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have called for a report as stated in the answer to clause (c) of the above question ; and

(b) what action the Government have decided to take to avoid the submersion ?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The Superintending Engineer's report, a copy of which is appended b, shows that it would be useless to reconstruct the bridge, or widen the existing waterway under it.

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*Proposals regarding the Coringa Island project.*

\* 1407 Q.—Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government have decided to postpone the Coringa Island project;

(b) if so, the grounds for their decision; and

(c) whether the Government will be pleased to place on the table the proposals that have been made in that connexion and the orders passed thereon?

A.—(a) Yes

(b) & (c) A copy of G.O. No. 2713 I., dated 16th November 1927, will be placed <sup>a</sup> on the table. The report of the Board of Revenue printed in that Government Order gives the reasons for which the Government have decided on postponement. Briefly they are that the project is unlikely to be productive and that it is desirable to see first how the Polavaram project works out.

*Remodelling of the Thossipudi in East Godavari.*

\* 1408 Q.—Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Thossipudi channel in East Godavari has been remodelled without raising the banks so as to maintain the F.S.L. at 5.5 feet;

(b) what is the level that can now be maintained with the present height of the banks; and

(c) whether it is a fact that the supply of water has been curtailed on that account and that the fields do not get sufficient supply of water?

A.—The Government have called for a report.

*Second crop cultivation under the Thossipudi northern channel.*

\* 1409 Q.—Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) the amount spent hitherto for remodelling the Thossipudi northern channel in the Godavari Eastern delta;

(b) the area of second crop under that channel before remodelling was taken up and that after the remodelling during the last three years;

(c) whether it is a fact that there was a decrease in revenue under second crop demand after remodelling;

(d) whether it is a fact that a large extent of land irrigable by the Thossipudi channel is being irrigated by the Kaikavole channel and other sources, thereby depriving the lands under the latter of their legitimate supply; and

(e) whether the said course is sought to be legitimised by changing the ayacuts of the said channels?



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A.—(a) The amount spent up to the end of 1926–27 was Rs. 50,315.

Later figures are not available with the Government.

(b) & (c) Information is not available.

(d) It is proposed to transfer 917 acres hitherto irrigated by the Kaikavole channel to the Pagdi branch of the Thossipudi channel when that has been remodelled.

(e) The question is not understood.

*Extension of the Kistna delta by forming a high-flood channel.*

\* 1410 Q.—The ZAMINDAR OF GOLLAPALLI: With reference to the answer to my question No. 907 answered on 23rd October 1927, regarding the extension of Kistna delta by forming a high-flood channel, will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the local Public Works Department officers have inspected the site and taken levels or whether the opinions received from them are based on theoretical assumption;

(b) whether he will place on the table the reports received from the abovesaid officers;

(c) whether it is a fact that a Tank Restoration Scheme is formed to investigate the scheme of utilizing the water in the Budameru during floods?

(d) whether the Government will be pleased to consider the desirability of constituting a committee consisting of the local Council members and of the District Public Works Department officers to investigate thoroughly into the schemes and report the fact to the Government?

A.—(a) No inspection has been made recently; but the opinions given are based on known facts.

(b) A copy of the Superintending Engineer's note is laid on the table.<sup>a</sup>

(c) Yes.

(d) The Government do not propose to appoint such a committee.

## Police

*Appointment of Mr. Ryan as Municipal Engineer, Trichinopoly.*

\* 1411 Q.—Mr. S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAYAR: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the letter sent to the Chairman, Municipal Council, Trichinopoly, by the Town Circle Inspector, Trichinopoly, on the 11th September 1927, and circulated by the latter to all the members of the municipal council for their guidance and necessary action, protesting against the appointment as acting Municipal Engineer of Mr. J. D. Ryan, was written by him under orders from the Inspector-General of Police or Deputy Inspector-General of Police, or the District Superintendent of Police, Trichinopoly;

(b) whether the charges mentioned in the above letter have been proved in a court of law;

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(c) under what rules, and on what authority was the letter referred to in clause (a) written by the Town Circle Inspector, Trichinopoly, to the Chairman, Municipal Council, and what right have the Police to interfere with such appointments which are vested in the municipal council;

(d) whether, if, as is alleged in that letter, the testimonials in possession of Mr. Ryan were forged and not genuine, any steps were taken by the Police to establish their bogus character and when;

(e) whether Mr. Ryan was ever warned by the Police not to make use of them; and

(f) whether these facts were brought by the Police to the notice of the Government and any steps taken to prosecute Mr. Ryan?

A.—(a) The letter was written under the orders of the District Superintendent of Police, Trichinopoly, and was marked 'Confidential'.

(b) He was charged by the Delhi Police under section 406, Indian Penal Code, but the case ended in acquittal.

(c) The Police did not interfere with any appointment. The municipality being a public body, the District Superintendent of Police, Trichinopoly, considered it advisable to suggest to the Chairman that proper enquiries might be made about the antecedents of the man.

(d) The use of forged testimonials is not an offence of which the Police can take cognizance without a complaint from some party affected.

(e) No information is now available.

(f) No.

Mr. S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAYAR :—"Referring to the answer to clause (c), may I ask the hon. the Law Member whether it is proper that confidential Criminal Investigation Department records should be communicated to and discussed in Council to the detriment of the character of the person concerned."

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"What the Chairman did is a different matter. A letter was written marked 'Confidential' and the Chairman placed it before the public body. The fault if any was of the Chairman."

*Service records of Mr. J. D. Ryan.*

\* 1412 Q.—Mr. S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAYAR : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the records in possession of the Police which have led the Town Circle Inspector, Trichinopoly, to write a letter of warning to the Chairman, Municipal Council, Trichinopoly, were in existence at the time Mr. Ryan was appointed Principal of the Chengalvarayan Technical Institute, Madras;

(b) whether any attempt was made by the Police officers in Madras to warn the Department of Industries to make enquiries regarding his antecedents and the certificates he held;

(c) what is the criminal breach of trust to which reference is made by the Police Inspector, Trichinopoly, and when and where was Mr. Ryan tried for it; and



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(d) what are the dealings of Mr. Ryan in other places which the Inspector characterizes as being not above suspicion?

A.—(a) The Police had no knowledge of his antecedents at the time of his appointment as 'Superintendent' of the Chengalavarayan Institute, Vepery, in January 1922.

(b) No.

(c) The hon. Member is referred to the answer given to clause (b) of question No. 1411.

(d) The Government are not prepared to publish these details.

*Alleged communication by the Police Inspector to the Agent, South Indian Railway, regarding Mr. Ryan.*

\* 1413 Q.—Mr. S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAYAR: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Police Town Inspector, Trichinopoly, was in office when Mr. J. D. Ryan was temporarily employed as Assistant Engineer in charge in South Indian Railway; and

(b) whether he sent any communication to the Agent, South Indian Railway, putting the latter in possession of the alleged police records unfavourable to Mr. Ryan?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) No; Mr. Ryan was not then living or working within the jurisdiction of the Trichinopoly Town Police Inspector.

*Collections for the police sports at Mangalore.*

\* 1414 Q.—Mr. K. R. KARANT: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) the amounts collected for the police sports in Mangalore in each of the past six years (inclusive of 1927) and also the amounts spent in each of the said years;

(b) the balance that was left after the sports of 1926;

(c) the amount now in hand; and

(d) how the amounts were expended in 1926 and 1927 respectively?

A.—(a)—

Year.	Amount collected from the public.			Amount spent.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
1926 ... ..	3,224	4	0	2,516	4	8
1927 ... ..	6,666	0	0	4,695	14	1

Figures for 1922 to 1925 have been called for.

(b) & (c) The Government have no information; they have called for it.

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(d)—

Details of expenditure.	1926.			1927.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Prizes to competitors ...	547	6	0	481	0	0
Refreshments ... ..	1,067	5	9	1,500	0	0
Decorations on sports grounds.	260	5	8	870	9	1
Band charges ... ..	261	14	3	225	0	0
Fireworks ... ..	250	0	0	1,391	5	0
Stationery, printing, etc. ...	68	10	0	128	0	0
Establishment charges ...	30	0	0	50	0	0
Miscellaneous ... ..	30	11	0	50	0	0
Total ...	2,516	4	8	4,695	14	1

*Alleged irregularities in collecting money for the police sports at Mangalore in 1927.*

\* 1415 Q.—MR. K. R. KARANT: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that even constables and head constables have made money collections in the villages for the police sports held at Mangalore in 1927;

(b) whether in almost all cases money was received first and the receipts were granted subsequently;

(c) whether money orders were received from various mufassal stations and receipts in respect of these were passed subsequently;

(d) whether this method of collection has ever been approved by the Government; and

(e) whether the Government propose to take any and if so what steps to stop such and similar irregularities in future?

A.—(a) No.

(b) & (c) The Government have no information; they have called for it.

(d) The methods alleged by the hon. Member to have been followed have not been authorized by Government.

(e) The Government can make no pronouncement till the information called for is received.

MR. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI:—“With reference to clause (e) may I know when the Government called for the information?”

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—“Certain memorials and complaints were received from the districts and, as soon as they were received, information was called for.”



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*Enquiry into the extent and manner of collections for the police sports at Mangalore in 1927.*

\* 1416 Q.—Mr. K. R. KARANT : With reference to the answer to my question No. 1143 answered on 4th November 1927, will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) what objections the Government have to hold a public enquiry into the extent and manner of the collections for the police sports held in Mangalore in 1927 ;

(b) whether any departmental enquiry has been held into the matter ; if so, by whom, and what is the nature and result of the said enquiry ; and

(c) whether any notice of the enquiry was given to the public, if not, why not ?

A.--(a) The Government consider that no useful purpose will be served by holding such an enquiry.

(b) The hon. Member is referred to the answer given to clause (a) of question No. 1276.

(c) The Government have no information ; they have called for it.

*Collections for the police sports at Mangalore.*

\* 1417 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA : With reference to the answers to questions Nos. 1228 and 1229 answered on 5th November 1927, will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether in collecting and spending money for police sports held on the occasion of His Excellency the Governor's visit to Mangalore in October 1927 the rules laid down by Government were conformed to, and if rules were departed from, in what way and by whom ;

(b) (1) whether inspectors and sub-inspectors of police and head constables and constables were employed in going round for collecting subscriptions for the police sports and that too over the whole district ;

(2) whether any of them were permitted by Government or authority duly empowered to take part in the collection of the money as required by Government Servants Conduct Rules No. 6—Local Ruling ;

(c) what the amount collected was from the town of Mangalore and from each of the several taluks of the district ;

(d) for what several items the money collected was spent, and for what items (if any) expenditure was disallowed ;

(e) whether counterfoil receipt forms were printed with consecutive numbers and what were the total number of such receipt forms ;

(f) (1) whether subscriptions were fixed at the minimum figure of Rs. 5 each and if so under what rule ;

(2) whether any subscriptions below that figure were collected ; and

(g) whether invitations were issued to subscribers for the sports ; if so, in what form and whether it will be placed on the table of the House ?

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4.—(a) No rules have been laid down by Government as to the manner in which collections for Police Sports should be *spent*. The irregularities committed by the District Superintendent of Police, South Kanara, in connexion with the Police Sports held in October 1927 at Mangalore were in the issue of notices and the collection of subscriptions which did not follow strictly the rules laid down by Government :—

- (1) the notice was not published in the District Gazette;
  - (2) copies of the notice were not sent to public offices and institutions;
  - (3) it was not directed that the subscriptions were to be sent only to the District or Deputy Superintendent of Police; and
  - (4) a paragraph was included in the notice about His Excellency's attendance at the sports.
- (b) (1) Collections were made by inspectors and sub-inspectors: not by head constables and constables.
- (2) No.
- (c) The Government have no information; they have called for it.
- (d) The hon. Member is referred to the answer given to clause (d) of question No. 1414. The Government have called for details of any items disallowed.
- (e) The Government have no information; they have called for it.
- (f) (1) No.
- (2) Yes.
- (g) The Government have no information; they have called for it. If invitations were sent, a copy of the form will be laid on the table.

### Land Revenue

*Land revenue assessment on pakka buildings in the Madura Municipality.*

\* 1418 Q.—Mr. L. K. TULASIRAM: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

- (a) the total amount of assessment of land revenue in the *Madura Municipality* for the last three faslis;
- (b) the total number of persons liable to pay land revenue assessment for lands situated in the *Madura Municipality*;
- (c) the total number of persons in the *Madura Municipality* who pay land revenue of less than one rupee for lands occupied by them within the limits of the *Madura Municipality*;
- (d) the total number of land revenue bills of the value of less than eight annas collected in the *Madura Municipality* for lands situated therein; and
- (e) the total extent of land in the municipality which is now occupied by pakka buildings on which land revenue is collected and the amount of land revenue assessed on such lands?

A.—(a), (b), (c) & (d) The information has been called for.

- (e) The village accounts do not differentiate between land occupied by pakka buildings and other land. The Government regret that they cannot supply the information asked for.



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## Loans

### *Loans under the Land Improvements Loans Act.*

\* 1419 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether loans for coffee plantations can be obtained under the Land Improvements Loans Act;

(b) whether coconut plantations also come under the same Act or whether they come under the Agriculturists' Loans Act and what are the reasons for the distinction, if any;

(c) whether the Government will call for information regarding the circumstances under which a loan application for a coconut plantation at Udipi was rejected last year by the then Collector and a renewed application made according to his directions was rejected by his successor this year;

(d) whether the Revenue authorities can reject a loan recommended by the Director of Agriculture, when they are satisfied that adequate security has been given, and if so, on what grounds; and

(e) whether, in view of the fact that the applicant referred to above is a university man, who has taken to farming, the Government will consider the desirability of looking into the connected papers and granting the loan to him?

A.—(a) & (b) Loans for both coffee and coconut plantations come under the Agriculturists' Loans Act—not the Land Improvements Loans Act.

(d) The authorities competent to sanction a loan are set out in Rule II of the Revised Loans Rules and the conditions under which loans can be granted are in Rules I, III, V and XI to XXIII of the Rules. Compliance with any application is not obligatory. These rules are contained in the Madras Takkavi Manual, a publication available to the public.

(c) & (e) As it is open to anybody whose application for a loan has been rejected by the district authorities to appeal to the Board of Revenue and if need be to the Government and as the applicant referred to in these questions has apparently not made any such representation, the Government regret they cannot undertake to start an enquiry on the basis of the information these questions are apparently intended to convey.

## Village Establishments

### *Levy of fine on the village munsif of Lalgudi.*

\* 1420 Q.—Mr. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the village munsif of Lalgudi was fined for not visiting and paying his respects to the Revenue Divisional Officer when he was camping in the village?

A.—The Government are not aware whether or no the fact is as suggested. No appeal or representation on the subject has reached Government.

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Mr. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR :—" Will the hon. the Revenue Member be pleased to call for the information ? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" If I receive a copy of the order referred to, I shall be glad to consider the matter."

### Yeomians

*Appointment of the Khateeb to the Wallajah Mosque in Georgetown.*

\* 1421 Q.—SYED IBRAHIM SAHIB Bahadur : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) who was the Khateeb leading congregational prayers in the Wallajah Mosque otherwise known as the Kusjid-e-Mamoor, in Angappa Nayak street, Georgetown, Madras, up to the end of the year 1922, when this incumbent died, and of what ;

(b) whether after the demise of the late Khateeb, Khazi Hafiz Abdul Aziz Sahib, his nephew one Muhammad Yusuf Sahib was officiating as Khateeb for a period of over six months ;

(c) whether it is a fact that he applied to Government for being confirmed in the appointment of Khateeb to which he had already been nominated by the Muslim congregation and whether he was recommended by the then head of the department ;

(d) whether the Government appointed another person to the office and sanctioned the registry of the yeomiah allowance in his name instead of confirming the then officiating Khateeb in the office ;

(e) what are the special qualifications of the present incumbent to the said office and what reasons led the Government to appoint a stranger in the place overlooking the hereditary rights of the officiating Khateeb ;

(f) whether it is a fact that the person appointed by the Government had even before the appointment openly confessed before the congregation his physical and mental incapacity to discharge the duties of the Khateeb when called upon by them to assume that office ;

(g) whether it is a fact that ever since the date of his public condemnation by the Muslim congregation the Khateeb appointed by the Government never ascended the pulpit and never led a single congregational prayer ;

(h) whether it is a fact that one Hanza of Mecca and others used to discharge his duties in his absence ;

(i) who is at present drawing the yeomiah allowance and in whose name it is continued ;

(j) what is the nature, extent and value of the yeomiah allowance, and what conditions, if any, are attached to its grant ;

(k) whether it is a fact that the High Court of Judicature has decreed in O.S. No. 286 of 1912 that the present incumbent had no right or claim to the place of Khazi or Khateeb and that he was not fit for the same ; and

(l) whether the Government will consider the desirability of appointing the said Muhammad Yusuf, the nephew of the late Khateeb ?

A.—(a) Hafiz Abdul Azeez Sahib. He died on 6th December 1922. The Government do not know the cause of his death.

(b) Yes.

(c) He applied to the Government and was recommended by the Accountant-General under whom he was employed as an Auditor. The Government do not know whether he was nominated by the Muslim congregation.



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- (d) The Government made no appointment. They sanctioned the registration of the yeomiah allowance in the name of Hajee Khazi Mubammad Fasi-ud-din Sahib, who was recommended by the Collector on the representation of the Muslim community and on the report of the Muthialpet Muslim Anjuman.
- (e), (f) & (g) The Government made no appointment.
- (h) The Government understand that one Hanza came from Mecca about a year ago and he also used to read the prayers.
- (i) Khazi Haji Muhammad Fasi-ud-din Sahib.
- (j) The value of the yeomiah allowance is Rs. 7 per mensem. The allowance is for the performance of service in the Jumma Masjid otherwise known as Mamoor Mosque in Angappa Nayak Street, Georgetown. The payment of the allowance is subject to the condition that the service should be rendered properly.
- (k) A copy of the Judgment<sup>a</sup> in O.S. No. 286 of 1912 on the file of the High Court is attached.
- (l) The Government make no appointment.

SYED IBRAHIM SAHIB Bahadur :—“ If the man is not performing the service, why is the yeomiah still in his name ? ”

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—“ I do not understand wherefrom the hon. Member gets the information that the man is not performing the service. May I know to which clause of the question he is referring ? ”

SYED IBRAHIM SAHIB Bahadur :—“ Clause (j), Sir. It is said that Haji Fasi-ud-din is at present drawing the yeomiah. If he is not performing the service, why should he be paid the yeomiah ? ”

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—“ I do not find any statement in the answer that he is not performing the service.”

### Cinchona

#### *Reduction of the price of quinine.*

\* 1422 Q.—MR. J. A. SALDANHA : Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether any action has been taken or is being taken for reducing the present price of quinine sold through Post Offices ; and

(b) if not, why there is so much delay ?

A.—(a) & (b) The question of reducing the price of the ten-grain quinine packets is still under consideration. Orders will be passed as soon as possible.

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**Forests***Concessions in the reserved forests of South Kanara.*

\* 1423 Q.—Mr. K. R. KARANT: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to lay on the table of the House the report called for in the answers to clauses (a), (b) and (d) of question No. 930, answered on 31st October 1927, regarding the concessions in the reserved forests in South Kanara?

A.—The hon. Member is referred to the answer to Legislative Council Question No. 1367.

*Ravages by wild beasts in the forests of South Kanara.*

\* 1424 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to lay on the table the report obtained from the Collector of South Kanara with regard to clauses (a), (b), (c), (f) and (h) of my question No. 929 regarding ravages by wild beasts in the reserved forests of South Kanara answered on the 31st October 1927?

A.—The report<sup>a</sup> received from the Collector of South Kanara is placed on the Council Table.

*Ravages by wild beasts near the reserved forests of South Kanara.*

\* 1425 Q.—Mr. K. R. KARANT: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to lay on the table of the House the report called for in the answer to clause (ii) of question No. 929, dated 31st October 1927, regarding the ravages by wild beasts near the reserved forests of South Kanara?

A.—The hon. Member is referred to the answer to Legislative Council Question No. 1424.

*Payment of grazing fees in the reserves in Mangalore.*

\* 1426 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) what is the total amount of fees recovered from ryots for the grazing of cattle in the reserves in the North and South Mangalore divisions respectively;

(b) how many persons have been prosecuted during each of the last three years for allowing their cattle to graze without licence;

(c) whether any representations have been made to Government for allowing free grazing or for reducing the grazing fees; and

(d) whether the Government propose to exempt the cattle at least of poor cultivating tenants from the payment of grazing fees?

A.—(a) The information is contained in the Annual Form No. 34 appended to the Annual Administration Report of the Forest Department which is placed on the Editors' Table.



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(b) The hon. Member's attention is invited to the 'Register of breaches of Forest Rules' appended to the Annual Administration Report of the Forest Department for the years referred to.

(c) Yes.

(d) No.

Mr. A. B. SHETTY :—" With regard to clause (d) of this question, in view of the representations made to Government to reduce the grazing fees, may I know whether the Government will reconsider the question of exempting the cattle of poor tenants from the payment of grazing fees in full or at least a part of it?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" I am afraid it is not possible for the Government to do so."

## Labour

### *Housing comforts of labourers in plantations.*

\* 1427 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA : With reference to the answers to my question No. 167 answered on 26th August 1927 and Mr. A. B. Shetty's question No. 1194 answered on 5th November 1927, will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether Government have verified after demanding explanation from the overseers or managers of the estates in which defects as to the housing comforts of labourers were noticed whether the alleged defects really existed and if so, to what extent;

(b) whether the defects in question have been remedied or whether any steps have been taken to remedy them;

(c) whether the Government will be pleased to place the explanations, if any, of the owners or managers of plantations before the House;

(d) whether they will be pleased to state what other estates have been inspected by the District Magistrate or his subordinates, and with what result;

(e) whether they have passed any rules or orders regarding the accommodation and amenities of life required for labourers in plantations as required by the Madras Planters Labour Act; and

(f) in view of the repeal of that Act with effect from a certain date in 1929, what legislation Government propose to take to secure to labourers the necessary amenities of life in plantations?

A.—(a), (b) & (c) A statement<sup>a</sup> received from the Commissioner of Labour in December showing how far the defects noticed in various estates have been remedied is laid on the table.

(d) The Government have no information.

(e) No rules or general orders have been passed.

(f) The question will be duly considered.

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## Corporation of Madras

*Enquiry into the timber defalcations in the Corporation of Madras.*

\* 1428 Q.—Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government are aware that there were serious defalcations in the timber tax accounts of the Corporation of Madras recently ;

(b) what the total amount involved was ;

(c) who the officers responsible for this loss to the Corporation are ;

(d) whether the Government have instituted any enquiry into the whole affair ; and

(e) if not whether they will be pleased to make an enquiry and take immediate steps to recover the amount from the persons responsible for the loss ?

A.—(a) The Government are aware that defalcations were suspected.

(b), (c) & (d) The Government have made no enquiry and cannot say either what amount was involved or who was responsible.

(e) No ; the matter is one for the Corporation.

Mr. M. A. MANIKKAVELU NAYAKAR :—“ In answer to clause (a) of this question the Government say that they are aware that defalcations were suspected. May I know from the hon. the Chief Minister why he has not made any enquiry into it ? ”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“ I believe an enquiry was conducted by the Corporation of Madras and the report is before them.”

Rao Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR :—“ May I know who the Commissioner was that was responsible ? ”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“ I want notice of the question.”

Mr. M. A. MANIKKAVELU NAYAKAR :—“ Are any of the Government officials lent by the Government responsible for the defalcation ? ”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“ I will have to look into the records.”

Mr. M. A. MANIKKAVELU NAYAKAR :—“ Is he shielding the officers ? ”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“ Certainly not.”

## Education

*Educational facilities for Muslim girls.*

\* 1429 Q.—BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED SAHIB Bahadur : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) (1) the number of elementary and secondary schools specially intended for Muslim girls including training schools in the Presidency of Madras ; (2) the areas in which these are located ; and (3) the average strength of pupils in each of them for the past five years ;

(b) how many of these schools are maintained by the Government and how many of them are run by local and private agencies ;

(c) the expenditure incurred by the Government on these schools specially intended for Muslim girls in each year during the last five years ;



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(d) (1) the number of elementary and secondary schools in the Presidency which are specially intended for non-Muslim girls who observe gosha; and (2) the annual expenditure incurred therein by the Government for the past five years;

(e) (1) the number of cases in which the Muslim public of the locality, or Muslim associations applied to the Government for providing facilities for the conveying of Muslim girls observing gosha to the schools in the course of the past three years including the current year; (2) the number of cases in which non-Muslim public or non-Muslim associations applied to the Government for providing conveyances to schools attended by non-Muslim girls observing gosha;

(f) how these applications were disposed of, what action has been taken thereon, and the reasons for the particular manner in which these applications have been disposed of;

(g) what steps have been taken by the Government during the past five years to promote elementary, secondary and collegiate education among the female sex of the Muslim population in the Presidency; and

(h) whether the Government will be pleased to establish a girls' school in every area where the population of the Muslim community is 250 and more?

A.—(a), (b) & (c) A statement is laid on the table <sup>a</sup>. Information in regard to elementary schools is available only for the last two years.

(d) There are no elementary or secondary schools in the Madras Presidency specially intended for non-Muslim girls who observe gosha.

(e) & (f) The Muhammadan public of Trichinopoly petitioned that conveyances might be provided at Government expense for the gosha pupils of the Government Training School for Muhammadan women, Trichinopoly. The Government were not convinced of the necessity for the provision of such conveyances and the petition was rejected. Another case in which an increase of the provision for conveyances in the Hobart Secondary and Training School, Royapetta, has been urged, is under the consideration of Government. There are no cases in which the non-Muslim public applied to Government for the provision of conveyances for girls.

(g) The hon. Member is referred to the report on Public Instruction in the Madras Presidency for the quinquennium 1922-23 to 1926-27.

(h) The question of opening elementary schools for Muhammadan girls is under investigation. It is not, however, possible to provide a girls' school for every centre with a population of 250 or so, as the number of girls of school-going age in such centres will be small.

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*Appointment of the Principal and the Vice-Principal of the Madras Law College.*

\* 1430 Q.—MR. P. BHAKTAVATSULU NAYUDU : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Law College Council recommended any person or persons for the Principalship of the Law College consequent on the impending retirement of the present incumbent ;

(b) whether the Law College Council recommended any person or persons for the Vice-Principalship of the college ;

(c) whether there is any office of Vice-Principal of the Law College at present ;

(d) whether the same Law College Council did not approve of the creation of the office of Vice-Principalship recommended by the Law College Reorganization Committee and suggested by the Government ;

(e) who were the members of the committee then, and who are the members of the committee now ;

(f) what are the reasons for the proposed creation of the office of the Vice-Principalship of the Law College now ;

(g) whether the Law College Council before recommending the persons for the Principalship and Vice-Principalship invited applications by open advertisements ; if so, in what manner ;

(h) whether the Government received any resolutions of the Law College Council regarding the recommendation of a Principal and a Vice-Principal ; if so, when the Government received the resolutions and when the Law College Council passed the resolutions referred to above ;

(i) whether the Government will insist upon inviting applications for the Principalship before the appointment is made ;

(j) what is the pay proposed by the Law College Council for the Principalship, what is the present grade of pay ; and

(k) whether the proposed nominee of the Law College Council for the Principalship is to be a whole-time officer or whether he will have the liberty to practise also, and if so, why ?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The Government have not received any recommendation. The post itself has not yet been sanctioned.

(c) No.

(d) The Law College Reorganization Committee did not suggest the creation of a post of Vice-Principal. It however emphasized the importance of library work in the college. In its resolutions dated 17th December 1924 and 2nd February 1925, the Law College Council recommended the creation of a full-time post of Vice-Principal who would assist the Principal in the administrative work of the college, supervise the library work of the students and the assistant lecturers and also act for the Principal during the latter's absence on leave. The Government considered that, to begin with, it would be sufficient to sanction the creation of a part-time post of personal assistant and librarian who would assist the Principal in organizing the library work of the students and do such other duties as might be assigned to him by the Principal. Sanction to the creation



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of a part-time post of personal assistant on a salary of Rs. 400 a month for a period of one year was accorded in September 1925. Subsequently, Government intimated that they would have no objection to the designation of personal assistant being changed to Vice-Principal, the pay remaining at Rs. 400 a month. In its resolution dated 6th November 1925, the College Council again reiterated its recommendations for the creation of a full-time post of Vice-Principal and in its resolutions dated 31st March 1926, 23rd July 1926 and 6th September 1926, the College Council expressed the view that the creation of a part-time post of personal assistant or Vice-Principal would be of little or no value to the College.

- (e) The hon. Member apparently requires particulars as to the names of the members of the Law College Council. A statement giving the requisite particulars is laid on the table.<sup>a</sup>
- (f) It has been urged on the Government that, in view of the very large number of students in the College (nearly 1,000), there should be on the staff another full-time officer designated Vice-Principal who would have equality of status with the Principal, assist him in the administrative work of the College and act for him in temporary vacancies.
- (g) The Government have no information.
- (h) The Director of Public Instruction addressed the Government on the subject. Copies of the resolutions passed by the Law College Council were not forwarded to Government.
- (i) The Government have appointed Mr. M. Ratnaswami to officiate as Principal of the College.
- (j) The pay proposed by the Law College Council for the Principal is Rs. 1,500 plus an allowance of Rs. 150 per mensem. The present sanctioned pay of the post is Rs. 400—50—600, 600—50—1,000, 1,000—50—1,500.
- (k) Under the existing rules, the Principal is a full-time officer and is debarred from pursuing his profession except in consulting or chamber practice.

## Agriculture

### *Export of indigenous manures.*

\* 1431 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether the price of indigenous natural manures has gone up of late years;

(b) whether the quantity exported from this Presidency to Ceylon and other foreign places has been increasing from year to year;

(c) whether figures showing the quantity exported and the cost of bone-meal, fish-guano, oil-cakes and other indigenous fertilisers during the last 12 years can be placed on the table;

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(d) whether in their evidence given before the Royal Commission on Agriculture several eminent witnesses in Madras including the Director of Agriculture and past and present Ministers of Development have said that the enormous and growing export of indigenous manures from this Presidency must be checked in the interests of Agriculture;

(e) whether the Government have at any time considered this question; and

(f) whether they propose to impose export duties or take any other steps for the purpose of checking exports?

A.—(a) The Government have no information.

(b) & (c) The hon. Member's attention is invited to the annual statement of the Sea-borne Trade and Navigation of the Madras Presidency.

(d) Yes.

(e) & (f) The hon. Member's attention is invited to the answer given to question No. 724 on 31st March 1927.

## Industries

### *Report of Miss Tweddle on embroidery industry.*

\* 1432 Q.—MR. C. GOPALA MENON: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) what orders have been passed on the report of Miss Tweddle on the lace embroidery industry; and

(b) whether the proposal for teaching lace and embroidery to women is being considered in connexion with the proposed Industrial School at Calicut?

A.—(a) The report is under the consideration of the Government.

(b) No.

### *Advances to the Carnatic Paper Mills, Limited, under the State Aid to Industries Act.*

\* 1433 Q.—MR. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) what is the amount that has been advanced by the Government to the Carnatic Paper Mills, Limited, Rajahmundry, under the State Aid to Industries Act and what is the amount due up to date thereunder;

(b) whether the Company is indebted to any private persons and banks and, if so, in what sum;

(c) whether the attention of the Government had been drawn to the disputes among the Directors and between the Managing Directors resulting in litigation in Civil and Criminal Courts;

(d) what steps the Government have taken after the advancement of the loan to secure the interests of the Government and the shareholders;

(e) whether the Government are aware that a sum of fifteen lakhs of rupees of shareholders' money is locked up in buildings, machinery, etc., and is running to waste for want of a proper and efficient directorate;



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(f) whether the Government propose to take up the management of the Mills into their own hands and work the same or whether they intend handing over the management to any European or Indian concern; and

(g) if the latter be the case, whether the Government will be pleased to place any correspondence that has taken place in that connexion on the table?

A.—(a) The Member's attention is invited to the answer to clause (a) of question No. 442 given on 27th August 1927. A further loan of Rs. 7,000 has since been advanced. The Company's total dues to Government till the end of June 1927 amounted to Rs. 1,25,600.

(b) According to the Audit Report for 1926-27 this amounted to Rs. 1,22,081-11-6.

(c) The Government have no information.

(d) to (g) The Member's attention is drawn to the answer to clauses (d) and (e) of the question referred to in clause (a) above.

*Establishment of a coconut farm in the Central Delta, East Godavari.*

\* 1434 Q.—Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether representations were made to the Government requesting that a coconut farm be established in the Central Delta, East Godavari;

(b) whether the Government replied that one would be established when funds are available;

(c) whether the Government have subsequently considered the question of establishing a farm;

(d) whether experiments in coir-making are being carried on at Ambajeeepeta; and

(e) whether the Government will be pleased to call for and publish the report of the working of the experiments at Ambajeeepeta with the results and conclusions thereon?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The Government did not promise a farm for this particular locality. But the Government understand that the Director of Agriculture has replied in 1926 to the East Godavari District Association that their request for a station would be borne in mind and that the requisite staff and funds were not then available.

(c) Yes.

(d) & (e) The experiments related to coir-retting. They have been concluded but have not yielded satisfactory results. The report<sup>a</sup> of the Director of Industries is placed on the table.

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*Amendment of the State Aid to Industries Act.*

\* 1435 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA : With reference to the answer to my question No. 1082 answered on 2nd November 1927, will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state whether Government are taking steps to amend the present State Aid to Industries Act so that aid may be given to cottage industry workers acting in partnership with non-working capitalists who are prepared to co-operate with them with their share capital ?

A.—No.

*Aid to nascent and old industries.*

\* 1436 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state whether Government have under consideration the amendment of the State Aid to Industries Act so as to aid old as well as nascent industries and, if not, why not ?

A.—The Act already provides for grant of State Aid to nascent industries.

The Government have not yet examined the need for aid to old and established industries and no amendment to the Act is therefore under consideration.

**Public Works***Contributions for the construction of the Women and Children's Hospital, Mangalore.*

\* 1437 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have examined the rules regarding the centage contribution to the Public Works Department in connexion with the Women and Children's Hospital extension work in Mangalore ;

(b) whether the rules require that private and municipal bodies contributing for the extension and improvement of a Government institution like the Women and Children's Hospital in Mangalore should bear centage charges ;

(c) if so, whether the Government propose to suitably alter the present rules so that private donations for such purposes may not be discouraged in future ; and

(d) whether the Government have passed any order or have come to any decision regarding the request of the Mangalore Hospital Extension Committee not to make any percentage reduction ?

A.—The Government have since re-examined the question whether centage charges are leviable in the case of Government works towards which private gentlemen or local bodies contribute a portion of the cost and have decided that they are not. This decision applies to the case of the Women and Children's Hospital at Mangalore.



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### Excise

*Alleged petitions from toddy renters in Nellore district for remission of rentals.*

\* 1438 Q.—Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI : Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether any petitions from the toddy renters of the cyclone-affected area in Nellore district have been received representing their grievances and requesting the Government to remit their toddy rentals;

(b) whether it is a fact that many coconut palms and palmyra trees have fallen down in that district, that toddy is not obtainable in required quantities locally and that toddy renters are put to the necessity of importing toddy from other taluks and other districts;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the toddy renters have been asked to run their shops even when toddy was not available locally, that they were given the impression that their shops would be reauctioned, that any loss resulting from the fresh auction would be recovered from them, and that they were thus compelled to pay their monthly contributions; and

(d) whether, in the light of the peculiar circumstances that the cyclone has created, the Government contemplate any remedy or relief?

A.—(a) The Government have received a petition applying for the remission of toddy rentals on the ground of loss caused by the cyclone.

(b) & (c) The Government are not aware that the facts are as suggested by the hon. Member.

(d) The question will be examined.

Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI :—“ May I know whether any report has been called for from the district authorities? ”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYSAWAMI MUDALIYAR :—“ For what, Sir? ”

*Exclusion of toddy shops from the licensing control of Municipal Licensing Boards.*

\* 1439 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA : Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state why toddy shops are excluded from the licensing control of Municipal Licensing Boards?

A.—The attention of the hon. Member is invited to paragraphs 23 and 31 of the Excise Advisory Committee's report and to paragraph 17 of G.O. No. 1576, Revenue, dated 17th September 1926, which have been published.

### Medical

*Acquisition of lands for the headquarters hospital at Calicut.*

\* 1440 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA : Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state whether Government have come to any, and if so what, conclusion regarding the acquisition of lands and buildings in Calicut for the extension of the local Government headquarters hospital?

A.—The Government have not come to a final decision in the matter.

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Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" Having regard to the fact that the matter has been under the consideration of the Government for more than a year, will my hon. Friend be pleased to tell me when the Government are likely to come to a final decision ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" I do not expect that it will take very long."

## Public Health

### *Free distribution of quinine.*

\* 1441 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA : With reference to the answer to my question No. 881 answered on 22nd October 1927, will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state whether orders have been passed on the question of free distribution of quinine and, if not, the cause of the delay ?

A.—The question is being considered as a scheme of new expenditure in connexion with the Civil Budget Estimate for the year 1928-29.

[For further starred questions see page 259 *infra*.]

## UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

### Irrigation

#### *Grievances of ryots holding lands in Gurrampad and Nazarbeggalli villages.*

1442 Q.—Mr. A. PARASURAMA RAO : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether Government have received any petition detailing the difficulties felt by the ryots holding lands in Gurrampad and Nazarbeggalli villages of Cuddapah district regarding the distribution of water in the branch channels of Kurnool-Cuddapah canal ;

(b) whether they asked for a greater and more effective supervision in the matter of letting and distribution of water in the said channels ;

(c) whether the petitioners complained that in various ways the ryots higher up are taking away water to the detriment of the lands owned by them and such taking is made possible for want of sufficient staff for guarding the channel ;

(d) whether the owners of lands under the Kurnool-Cuddapah channel complained about the silting up of the channel and other irregularities in the matter of irrigation ; if so, how often and when ;

(e) whether any action was taken regarding their complaints and with what results ;

(f) whether the above petitioners stated that nothing has been done and asked for urgent action to be taken ;

(g) whether any extent of lands under the channel lay fallow during the last fasli, and if so, whether it was due to want of water ;

(h) whether any remissions were granted, and if so, how much under the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal ; and

(i) whether remissions were being granted in previous years ; if so, when ?

A.—(a) to (f) The answers are in the negative.

(g) to (i) The Government have not the information asked for.



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# Police

## *Strength and cost of the armed force.*

1443 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

- (a) the sanctioned strength of the armed force;
- (b) the places where they are located and the strength at each such stations;
- (c) the total cost incurred in 1926-27; and
- (d) the number and nature of occasions when they were used in 1926-27?

A.—(a) The hon. Member presumably means by “the Armed Force” the District Armed Police Reserves. The total strength of these reserves is—

Twenty-seven Inspectors,  
Sixty-eight Sergeants,  
One Jamadar,  
Twenty-seven Havildar-Majors,  
Two hundred and ninety-three head constables, and  
Three thousand three hundred and five constables.

- (b) A statement <sup>a</sup> is appended.
- (c) In Madras City, Rs. 1,87,464-0-0 (this is exclusive of Railway warrants); in the mufassal, Rs. 12,33,803-0-0.
- (d) In addition to their normal duties such as providing guards, escorts and orderlies the armed reserves were called out on the following occasions:—

	Number of occasions.	Nature of occasions.
In the Madras City.	5	Muharram bandobast, General elections, and certain labour troubles.
In the mufassal ...	129	Festival bandobast.
	28	Prevention of breach of peace.
	18	Special duty in connexion with the visit of high personages.

## Water-rate

### *Issue of tickets for taking water from Cuddapah-Kurnool canal.*

1444-A Q.—Mr. A. PARASURAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

- (a) whether the ryots who take water of the Cuddapah-Kurnool canal have to obtain tickets beforehand;
- (b) if so, who is the officer who is authorized to issue such tickets;
- (c) whether such tickets are sold; if so, who sells them; and
- (d) whether any penalty is prescribed if no tickets are obtained beforehand and under what rule?

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- A.—(a) Yes in the case of dry lands.  
 (b) The Tahsildar.  
 (c) The tickets are not sold but water-rate is charged on the irrigation.  
 (d) Yes. The hon. Member's attention is invited to Appendix L on page 28 of Board's Standing Order, Volume II.

## Boilers

### *Appointment of the Chief Inspector of Boilers.*

1445 Q.—MR. J. A. SALDANHA: With reference to the answer to Mr. C. Gopala Menon's question No. 793 answered on 21st October 1927, will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) what qualifications have been laid down for the appointment of the Chief Inspector of Boilers and of the officers under him; and

(b) whether any Indian with the required university qualifications and training has been appointed to any of the places and, if not, why not?

- A.—(a) The qualifications are prescribed in rules 5 and 11 of the Madras Boiler Rules, 1924, as follows:—

The Chief Inspector shall be a qualified Mechanical Engineer with practical experience of boilers, prime-movers and machinery.

An Inspector shall be a Mechanical Engineer with practical experience of boilers, prime-movers and machinery, the possession of a first class Board of Trade certificate or equivalent qualification being desirable though not absolutely essential.

- (b) No; presumably because suitable applicants were not forthcoming.

## Excise

### *Illicit manufacture of toddy in Cuddapah district.*

1446 Q.—MR. A. PARASURAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether the tapping of sweet juice from date trees is permitted in the Cuddapah district;

(b) whether such tapping was for some time prohibited in the district;

(c) if so, why such a prohibition has been now removed;

(d) whether such a tapping is permitted in the locality where trees are marked for tapping toddy;

(e) whether there are extensive areas in some of the taluks of the Cuddapah district where date trees stand and where, under the cover of tapping sweet juice, illicit toddy is being manufactured;

(f) if the hon. Minister is not aware of such a thing going on, whether he will institute necessary enquiry to find out in what close proximity of each other sweet juice and toddy are being tapped;

(g) what are the precautions that exist to prevent such illicit manufacture of toddy;



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(h) whether the hon. Minister will consider the desirability of completely closing areas for the tapping of toddy if within a radius of twenty miles sweet juice is permitted; and

(i) the number of trees tapped for during the last five years in Cuddapah district and the amount of rentals collected during that period?

A.—(a) & (d) Yes.

(b) & (c) The drawing of sweet toddy was not prohibited at any time in the Cuddapah district.

(e) & (f) The Government are not aware that the facts are as suggested. Enquiries will be made if specific instances are brought to the notice of the Government.

(g) The Preventive staff of the Madras Excise Department.

(h) The Government know of no reason why such drastic action should be taken.

(i)—

1922-23	...	...	...	...	31,752 trees.
1923-24	...	...	...	...	35,261 "
1924-25	...	...	...	...	35,503 "
1925-26	...	...	...	...	35,156 "
1926-27	...	...	...	...	36,489 "

Particulars of the revenue under toddy in each district are contained in the Annual Excise Administration reports which are available to the public.

## Fisheries

*Issue of salt for fish-curing purposes in fish-curing yards.*

1447 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: With reference to the answer to my question No. 875 answered on 22nd October 1927, will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state whether the Government have come to any decision regarding the proposal to reduce the rate at which salt is issued for fish-curing purposes in fish-curing yards and, if so, what it is?

A.—The question is still under consideration.

## STARRED QUESTIONS

### Civil Justice

*Appointment of Oriyas in the Civil Courts of Ganjam district.*

\* 1448 Q.—Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) the total strength of (1) the regular establishment, including copyists and (2) the number of amins separately, in each of the Civil Courts of Ganjam district;

(b) the number of Oriyas in each of the two sections separately in each Court;

(c) the number of clerks who can read and write Oriya documents;

(d) the number of Oriya clerks who are in the superior subordinate service, i.e., from Rs. 60 and Rs. 80 upwards respectively;

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(e) the number of posts both temporary and permanent that fell vacant in each of the two sections separately in the years 1925, 1926 and 1927 ;

(f) the number of persons promoted to each of the two sections in the arrangements made in the above three years ;

(g) the number of Oriyas promoted in the two sections in the above three years ;

(h) the number of Oriyas who applied for appointments and the number of Oriyas appointed in the two sections in the above three years ; and

(i) the steps taken to carry out the instructions of the High Court contained in R.O.C No. 3252, dated 25th November 1920 ?

A.—The Government have no information but have called for it.

SYED IBRAHIM SAHIB Bahadur :—“ When they receive the information, will they be pleased to place it on the table of the House ? ”

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“ Yes ”

## Irrigation

### *Investigation of the Tungabhadra scheme.*

\* 1449 Q.—Mr. A. PARASURAMA RAO : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether any and what action was taken in the matter of the investigation of the Tungabhadra irrigation scheme ;

(b) whether any officer was deputed to investigate, if so, who is the officer so deputed ;

(c) whether he has made any and what progress in his work and how much amount has been spent till now on the investigation ;

(d) whether the officer has been submitting any reports regarding the investigation, if so, whether such reports will be placed on the table of the House ;

(e) if nothing has been done, who is responsible for not doing so ; and

(f) when it can be expected that the work of investigation will be commenced or whether any investigation will be undertaken at all ?

A.—(a) A copy <sup>a</sup> of Official Memorandum No. 16082-D/26-13, dated 6th January 1928, which explains the present position is placed on the table.

(b) So far the special staff appointed consists only of supervisors and subordinates—the proposal now, as explained in the Official Memorandum, is to put an Executive Engineer on special duty with a suitable staff.

(c) No particular progress has yet been reported.

(d) No.

(e) It was reported in November that the staff already sanctioned had done little because of plague.

(f) Further orders will be issued on receipt of the reply from the Chief Engineer to the Official Memorandum.



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# Marine

## *Extension of the limits of the Cochin port.*

\* 1450 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is proposed to extend the limits of the Cochin port under the control of the Port Conservancy Board, if so, what the extent of the area proposed to be extended is;

(b) whether the consent of the Darbar of the State in which this area is situated has been obtained;

(c) whether Conservancy Board has been empowered to extend the port limits in an Indian State without the consent of the Darbar of the State;

(d) whether any of the representatives of the Cochin State has protested against such extension; and

(e) whether the Conservancy Board has been empowered to extend the port limits in British territory?

A.—(a) There is no such proposal.

(b) & (d) Do not arise.

(c) & (e) No.

## *Ball-joints for the pipe-line of the dredger "Lord Willingdon".*

\* 1451 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to refer to my question No. 1026 answered on 1st November 1927 and state—

(a) whether the design of the original ball-joints for the pipe-line of the dredger "Lord Willingdon", was prepared according to the specification of the requirements;

(b) whether the specification of the requirement was properly prepared; and

(c) whether the responsibility for the loss sustained by the extra cost of 1.93 lakhs has been fixed on anybody; if so, on whom; and if not why not?

A.—(a) & (b) Yes.

(c) The contractors, Messrs. Simons & Co., Limited, repudiate legal responsibility for the defects in the old joints. They have, however, agreed by way of compromise and settlement to make a contribution of £4,000 towards the cost of the new joints. Government have not yet passed final orders on the question of liability.

## *Action taken on the adjournment motion regarding the harbour works at Tuticorin.*

\* 1452 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) what action has been taken on the adjournment motion carried by the House in regard to the harbour works at Tuticorin;

(b) whether the works have been stopped and if so to what extent;

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(c) whether the report of the Committee appointed to examine the harbour scheme has been received ;

(d) what action has been taken on it ; and

(e) whether the Government will be pleased to place the report and the Government Orders thereon, before the House ?

A.—(a) & (b) All work on capital dredging has been stopped.

(c) & (d) The report was received on 18th January 1928 and is under the consideration of Government.

(e) As stated on 1st November 1927 in answer to a supplemental question to question No. 1027, the report will, in due course, be made public and there will be full opportunity afforded for discussion of the same.

### Motor Vehicles Act

*Buses running in the City of Madras.*

\* 1453 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to lay on the table the information the Government have called for with regard to my question No. 1140 regarding buses running in the City of Madras answered on the 4th November 1927 ?

A.—The information <sup>a</sup> is furnished.

### Police

*Alleged obstruction to traffic during the visit of His Excellency the Governor to South Kanara.*

\* 1454 Q.—Mr. K. R. KARANT: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether any departmental or other enquiry was held by Government into the alleged obstructions to traffic during the visit of His Excellency the Governor to the district of South Kanara ;

(b) if so, by whom was the enquiry held, and whether any notice was given to the public of the enquiry, if not, why not ;

(c) what is the nature and result of the enquiry ; and

(d) what steps the Government propose to take to avoid similar occurrences in future ?

A.—(a), (b) & (c) No enquiry was held.

(d) The Government have perused a report from the District Superintendent of Police, South Kanara, on the alleged obstruction to traffic and the arrangements made during the visit of His Excellency the Governor to South Kanara. They find that there was very little obstruction to traffic and that the rules for the regulation of traffic were framed so as to give the minimum inconvenience to the public. They do not consider any further steps necessary.



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*Investigation of offences by Superintendents of Police.*

\* 1455 Q.—Mr. A. PARASURAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Superintendents of Police of the several districts do personally investigate into the offences reported, if so, which of the Superintendents have done so, in how many cases and the nature of such cases;

(b) whether such investigations were made independently or with the aid of Circle or Sub Inspectors of Police;

(c) whether such investigations were made long after the completion of investigation by subordinate officers;

(d) whether it is a fact that the Superintendents of Police direct their subordinate officers to bring the witnesses to the place of their camping for examining them;

(e) whether there are any instances in which the Superintendents of Police secured any substantial evidence which had not been secured by their subordinate officers; and

(f) whether there is any return prescribed to show in how many cases such investigation was made by the Superintendents of Police, and if so, whether such return will be placed on the table?

A.—(a) to (e) The Government have no information; they have called for it.

(f) No such return has been prescribed.

**Village Courts Act**

*Amendment of the Village Courts Act.*

\* 1456 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: With reference to the answer to question No. 944 answered on 31st October 1927 put by Mr. A. B. Shetty, will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether Government have considered and decided upon the desirability of amending the Village Courts Act in order to enable holders of village panchayat court decrees to have them executed in the same manner as those passed by District Munsifs and other civil courts; and

(b) whether Government have under consideration any other amendments?

A.—(a) The matter is under consideration.

(b) No.

**Indian Civil Service**

*Vernacular knowledge of Indian Civil Service officers.*

\* 1457 Q.—Mr. A. PARASURAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether every European officer belonging to the Indian Civil Service or other cadre is bound to learn one or more vernaculars of the Presidency;

(b) whether he is paid an additional allowance for learning the vernacular language;

(c) whether such allowance is enhanced according to the number of vernacular languages he learns;

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(d) whether such allowance is paid for the acquisition of fair knowledge in those languages or for merely passing certain tests prescribed in those vernaculars;

(e) whether such knowledge is intended to be used in the discharge of his duties such as passing orders in vernacular, etc.;

(f) if so, how far this is being practised;

(g) if it is not so, what is the object of Government in prescribing the vernacular tests, for the officers, by holding out additional inducement such as payment of allowances; and

(h) whether there are any officers who have passed such tests and are able to write and converse freely in the vernaculars?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) to (h) The answer to (b) is in the negative.

### Land Assignment

*Assignment of certain lands to Mr. Narasappa of Ujjini.*

\* 1458 Q.—MR. R. NAGAN GOWDA: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) for how many years a portion of S. No. 345 has been in the occupation and enjoyment of Karnam Narasappa of Ujjini, Kudligi taluk, Bellary district;

(b) whether on his application for patta, the portion in his enjoyment was subdivided in or about 1918 with a view to its transfer to assessment and assignment on patta;

(c) whether Narasappa did apply for patta even in 1926;

(d) whether the portion applied for by Narasappa has however been since reserved for assignment to depressed classes;

(e) whether the members of the depressed classes themselves are not anxious for its assignment to them and have in fact sent representations to that effect; and

(f) whether Narasappa has petitioned to the Government for assignment of the extent hitherto in his occupation and, if so, with what result?

A.—The only information the Government have on the subject is that a petition was received from Karnam Narasappa about the assignment of some land in Ujjini village and was transferred to the Collector of Bellary for disposal on 4th October 1927 as the petitioner did not enclose copies of the orders of the subordinate authorities or indicate that they had even been approached in the matter.

MR. R. NAGAN GOWDA :—" May I know what the orders of the Collector are on the petition that was transferred to him by the Government ? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" I shall ascertain, Sir."



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## Public Service

### *Exemptions to unpassed clerks.*

\* 1459 Q.—Mr. C. RAMASOMAJULU: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state with reference to the answers to clauses (a) and (b) of question No. 785 dated 31st March 1927—

(a) why retrospective effect was not given to exemptions granted to unpassed clerks who were in service prior to 1st March 1921, and why the matter was left to be determined on consideration of individual cases;

(b) what is the number of unpassed clerks in permanent service prior to 1st March 1921, and what is the length of the service of each of them up to 1921; and

(c) whether there are any specific grounds for differentiating the claims of such men from those of the unqualified Secondary School-Leaving Certificate men and if so, what they are?

A.—(a) Because the Government were aware of no reason for any general order.

(b) These particulars have not been compiled and the Government do not propose to call for them.

(c) By the term 'unqualified Secondary School-Leaving Certificate men' the hon. Member presumably refers to men whose Secondary School-Leaving Certificates show that they had not obtained at the public examination the minimum number of marks prescribed in G.O. No. 965, Public, dated 16th November 1926, and who were confirmed before 16th November 1926. They had the requisite qualifications at the time they entered service and were confirmed. The 'unpassed' men never had such qualifications.

## Survey and Settlement

### *Hearing of objections to rough pattas of Narikombu village.*

\* 1460 Q.—Mr. K. R. KARANT: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) the number of applications posted for hearing on 17th December 1927 at Panemangalore (South Kanara district) for hearing objections to rough pattas of Narikombu village (old Kasaragod taluk) by the Special Deputy Tahsildar of Settlement;

(b) whether it is a fact that sufficient time was not given between the date of service of the pattas to the concerned ryots and the date of hearing;

(c) whether it is a fact that the patta was received by one Mr. Sudekar Timmappaya only on 17th December 1927 when the hearing was for the same date;

(d) whether in almost all cases rough pattas were not served on the ryots concerned;

(e) what is the date on which rough pattas should have been served on the ryots of the villages and the date or dates on which they were actually served;

(f) whether there is any record to show when the pattas were actually served personally or in their absence through a member of the house or otherwise;

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(g) whether it is a fact that some of the ryots have filed objections stating that they cannot state their full objections without obtaining certified copies of the resurvey plans ;

(h) whether it is a fact that no adjournment was given ;

(i) whether it is a fact that this practice is being followed not merely with reference to the village aforesaid, but with reference to all villages in which settlement operations are now going on ;

(j) what steps the Government propose to take to redress the grievances of the ryots in the matter ; and

(k) what objections have the Government to see that rough pattas are properly served on the ryots and that sufficient time is granted to them to obtain copies of plans and then file objections ?

A.—The Government have not any information about the particular case referred to, but, as it is their policy and desire that proper notice should be given of rough pattas and full opportunity afforded to those interested to file objections and that such objections should be properly heard and determined, the question has been referred to the Board of Revenue for enquiry and report.

*Alleged irregularities in issuing pattas in South Kanara.*

\* 1461 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA : With reference to the answer to Mr. Schamnad's question No. 700 answered on 19th October 1927 regarding alleged irregularities in issuing pattas in South Kanara, will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Settlement Officer has received complaints from pattadars on the subject, what the nature of the various complaints is, what action has been taken thereon ; and

(b) what action has been taken on the suggestion that in the case of absentee landlords Government should send them pattas by registered post at the cost of such landlords ?

A.—(a) The Government have not the information. The hon. Member is referred to the answer to question 1460.

(b) The suggestion was examined but was not adopted as no practicable method could be devised of recovering the cost of sending rough pattas by registered post from the addressees.

## Forests

*Timber depot in the Ghumsur division (Ganjam district).*

\* 1462 Q.—Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo : Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) the number of depots the Government had in the Ghumsur division (Ganjam district) for sale of timber in each of the years from 1917-18 to 1920-21 ;

(b) the number of depots now kept in the division ;

(c) the price of good timber (logs) per cubic foot sold in these depots in each of these years ;

(d) the price at which good timber as stated in (c) is sold to the Saw Mill at Russalkonda in each of the years from 1923 to 1927 per cubic foot ;



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(e) the cartage that the Forest Department had and have to pay per cubic foot in each of these years for the timber brought to the Saw Mills; and

(f) the rate per cubic foot the rejected logs are sold in public auction?

A.—(a) The information is not available.

(b) There are at present no sale depots except those maintained at Russellkonda and Berhampur in connexion with the Saw Mill.

(c) A statement containing the information is attached.

(d) From 1923 until 30th September 1926, it was 4 annas a cubic foot. Since 30th September 1926 the rates have been—

	RS.	A.	P.	
Logs of under 10' in length ...	0	4	0	per c. ft.
Do. 10' and under 16' in length.	0	5	0	do.
Do. 16' and over 16' in length...	0	8	0	do.
Single sized sleepers yielding 2 c. ft.	0	4	6	do.
Extra for squared timber ...	0	0	6	do.

	RS.	A.	P.	
(e) 1923-1924 ...	0	3	3.75	per c. ft.
1924-1925 ...	0	3	11.9	do.
1925-1926 ...	0	2	11.7	do.
1926-1927 ...	0	3	3	do.

(f) A statement\* is attached.

## Labour

*Recruitment of labour for plantations from the Jeypore Agency.*

\* 1463 Q.—Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government received resolutions from the public of Jeypore, protesting against the recruitment of labour from the Jeypore Agency for plantations to Assam, etc., passed at a public meeting held on 12th December 1927 at Jeypore (Vizagapatam district);

(b) the number of persons recruited from the Agency tracts of Vizagapatam and Ganjam agencies separately for each of the years of 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926 and 1927;

(c) the number of persons referred to in (b) that have returned to their original homes since 1923;

(d) the wages these coolies get in the plantations;

(e) the sanitary and medical arrangements made for these coolies in those plantations;

(f) whether representations were also made to His Excellency regarding these grievances in private interviews in his recent tour to Jeypore; and

(g) whether Government propose to take any action to stop recruitment?

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A.—(a) Yes.

(b)

			Vizagapatam.	Ganjam.
1923	...	...	1,625	202
1924	...	...	1,888	Figures not available.
1925	...	...	2,029	1,536
1926	...	...	2,232	2,993
1927	...	...	2,760	5,055

(c) Information is not available.

(d) Wages vary—an adult male can earn 8 annas a day of 8 hours on the average; during the plucking season both men and women can earn a rupee a day and more.

(e) Each estate has its own hospital under an Indian doctor—groups of estates are supervised by qualified European Medical officer. As regards sanitation every effort is made to get the coolies to adopt improved methods.

(f) The Government have no information.

(g) The hon. Member's attention is invited to the answer given to question No. 1278.

### Pensions

#### *Enhancement of pensions to retired public servants.*

\* 1464 Q.—Mr. K. R. KARANT: Will the hon. the Member for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Local Government have received any proposals to enhance the pensions payable to retired public servants; if so, what they are;

(b) if so, to what classes of public servants they are applicable;

(c) from what date they will take effect; and

(d) what will be the extra cost to the Government per annum?

A.—(a) No.

(b), (c) &amp; (d) Questions do not arise.

### Municipal Councils

#### *Suspension of the Municipality of Cochin.*

\* 1465 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to refer to the answer to my question No. 1019 answered on 1st November 1927 and to state—

(a) whether the period of suspension of the Municipality of Cochin has been extended and, if so, for what period and for what reasons;

(b) whether the municipal area has been reconstituted into new wards, and, if so, from how many into what number and for what reasons;

(c) whether this proposed change has been made with a view to give a majority to the partisans of the European merchants at Cochin;

(d) whether the local authority (the Revenue Subdivisional Officer) has submitted a list of citizens of Cochin for being nominated as members of the new Municipal Council, not on the basis of representation of minorities or communities not likely to get into the Council by election, but on the basis of their partisanship with certain class interests; and



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(e) whether the same officer attended a meeting of the Cochin Chamber of Commerce or its committee or a meeting of certain European merchants in which the future election campaign in their interests was discussed?

- A.—(a) The period of supersession of the Cochin Municipal Council was extended from the 15th November 1927 to 10th January 1928, as it was not found possible to complete the elections to the reconstituted council before that date.
- (b) The wards were revised. There is however no information of the reasons for or the result of the revision. The power of the Government in this regard has been delegated to Collectors.
- (c) The Government have no reason to think so.
- (d) No.
- (e) The Government have no information on the point.

### Industries

*Application of Messrs. Abbas Magnesite Co. for State aid.*

\* 1466 Q.—MR. L. K. TULASIRAM: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

- (a) whether an application was received from Messrs. Abbas Magnesite Company for State aid under the State Aid to Industries Act;
- (b) if so, whether the State aid was granted to the applicants; and
- (c) if not, what are the grounds on which State aid was refused to the firm?

A.—From a recent communication received from the Director of Industries the Government note that an application for the guarantee of an overdraft with the Imperial Bank of India to the extent of Rs. 6 lakhs was received by him from the Company and that at the meeting of the Board of Industries held on 9th December 1927, it was resolved by a majority to adjourn the consideration of the application until certain further information had been received.

*Correspondence relating to the grant of State aid to Messrs. Abbas Magnesite Co.*

\* 1467 Q.—MR. L. K. TULASIRAM: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to lay all the correspondence relating to the grant of State aid to Messrs. Abbas Magnesite Co. on the table of this House?

A.—The hon. Member's attention is invited to the answer to question No. 1466. The Government are not in possession of any other correspondence on the subject.

### Registration

*The new scheme of registration of holdings.*

\* 1468 Q.—MR. K. R. KARANT: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased—

(a) to place on the table of this House

(1) a description of the new scheme of registration of holdings referred to in the answer to question No. 962 answered on 31st October 1927;

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(2) the report referred to in the answers to clauses (c), (d), (e), (g) and (h) of the said question; and

(b) to state whether it is proposed to introduce the same in any and if so in what additional districts?

A.—(a) (1) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to pages 420–421 of the Proceedings of the Legislative Council dated 20th March 1925.

(2) The report referred to in answers to question No. 962, clauses (c), (d), (e), (g) and (h), is appended.<sup>a</sup>

(b) Yes. It is proposed to introduce the scheme in the districts of Vizagapatam and Kurnool.

*Recruitment of probationary Sub-Registrars and clerks.*

\* 1469 Q.—Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) how many probationary Sub-Registrars and clerks of the registration offices have been appointed from January 1927 till now, how many of them are Telugus and how many are Tamilians;

(b) out of those that have been so appointed, how many Telugus, and how many Tamilians have been confirmed; and

(c) whether any instructions have been given since January 1927 by the Government to the Inspector-General of Registration not to recruit Telugus in that department for some time?

A.—(a) & (b) The Government have no information but have called for it.

(c) No.

**Veterinary**

*Examination for veterinary subordinates at the end of their post-graduate course.*

\* 1470 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the veterinary subordinates are usually called up for post-graduate training only when they are past 40 years;

(b) whether it is a fact that in scarcely any other institution men who undergo the post-graduate course are required to undergo an examination except when a degree or diploma has to be given; and

(c) if the above facts be true, whether the Government will see it fit to abolish the examination to which aged veterinary subordinates are subjected at the end of their post-graduate course in the Veterinary College?

A.—(a) No.

(b) There is no post-graduate course in similar Government institutions. Sanitary inspectors however are required to undergo a special course of training every five years and to pass an examination at the end of the course.

(c) No. The veterinary subordinates are not compelled to undergo the post-graduate course.



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Mr. A. B. SHETTY :—" Are not all persons who are called for the post-graduate course usually past 40 years."

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" I don't think that all of them are past 40 years."

Mr. A. B. SHETTY :—" I want an answer to my question whether the Government cannot abolish the examination to which Veterinary Subordinates are subjected to."

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" The answer is there, Sir."

## Excise

### *Location of liquor shops in Esplanade.*

\* 1471 Q.—Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA : Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government are aware that there is a toddy shop, a beer shop and an English liquor shop in Nyniappa Naicken street in the Esplanade division of the city of Madras ;

(b) what is the distance between these shops on the one hand and the Annadana Samajam, the Ettiyappanaicken Primary School, the Willingdon Reading Room, the Memorial Hall, the Sambada Pillayarkoil, Kandaswami-koil and Vasanthamantapam and temple, respectively, on the other ;

(c) whether they made any enquiries as to whether the location of these shops in the midst of public institutions is not objectionable ;

(d) whether the residents of the locality are addicted to liquor ; and

(e) whether the Government have any objection to remove these shops to a less objectionable locality ?

A.—(a) There are a foreign liquor tavern and a toddy shop at the southern end of the street.

(b) The distances between these shops and the places specified in the question are given below :—

	YARDS.
Annadana Samaj	40
Ettiyappa Naicker's Primary school	20
The Willingdon Reading Room	33
Memorial Hall (Proper)	120
Sembada Pillayarkoil	108
Kandaswami temple	250
Vasantham Mantapam	180

(c) Yes.

(d) The shops cater for the needs of some of the residents of the locality.

(e) The Excise Licensing Board for the City of Madras recently decided to make no change in the location of the foreign liquor tavern. The Collector of Madras has been asked to investigate, in consultation with the Excise Licensing Board one of whose duties is to advise on such matters, the question whether the toddy shop should be removed from its present site.

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*Prohibition of the sale of intoxicants in Cuddapah.*

\* 1472 Q.—MR. A. PARASURAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether any memorials have been submitted to Government by the people of some of the villages of Cuddapah district requesting them that the prohibition of the sale of intoxicants may be started in Cuddapah district as an experiment to give effect to the resolution passed by this House accepting the goal of complete prohibition to be reached within twenty years;

(b) how many such memorials have been received;

(c) what action has been taken on them and if no action has been taken till now, whether the hon. the Minister will be pleased to inform the House as to when, how and where he proposes to start the prohibition campaign;

(d) whether he has any and what objection to start the prohibition in the two districts of Cuddapah and Nellore as suggested in the memorials above referred to; and

(e) if the hon. the Minister decides to start the prohibition in the two districts, whether he proposes to take into confidence the members of this House who represent those districts and decide as to the *modus operandi* to be followed in the matter?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) Nine.

(c) to (e) No action has been taken on the memorials. The question of introducing total prohibition is still being examined by the Government.

*Licences to European liquor shops.*

\* 1473 Q.—MR. J. A. SALDANHA: With reference to the answer to my question No. 996 answered on 1st November 1927, will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) the number of European liquor shops licensed in the five taluks in this Presidency in which the production and sale of, and traffic in, arrack have been prohibited together with the names of the licence-holders and the period for which they have been holding the licences;

(b) whether consumption of European liquors has increased in those taluks; and

(c) the grounds on which the import and sale of European liquors are permitted?

A.—(a) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer given to clause (a) of question No. 198 answered at the meeting held on 3rd March 1927. The Government are not in possession of later information concerning the number of foreign liquor shops in the five taluks or of any information on the other points specified in the question.

(b) The attention of the hon. Member is drawn to the Commissioner's report on the working of the experiment, which was placed on the table of the House on 3rd March 1927 as an appendix to the answer to question No. 198.



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- (c) It has not been possible as yet to draw any definite conclusions from the experiment which is being made. The Government desire to await the result of this experiment. To prohibit the sale of foreign liquor in these taluks would so modify the conditions under which the experiment is being made as to make it a different experiment.

### Medical

*Visits of municipal councillors and local board members to hospitals.*

\* 1474 Q.—Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU : Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) the reasons which led the Government to pass G.O. No. 740 restricting the visits and visiting hours of municipal councillors and members of local boards to hospitals and in-patient wards to hospital and that, too, in the company of the medical officer in charge or with his knowledge and permission; and

(b) the reasons which originally led the Government to make provision for those visits?

A.—(a) The order was issued in order to prevent grave inconvenience to patients in the hospital wards.

(b) The provision was made with a view to define the relationship which should subsist between the civil surgeon and local bodies.

*Introduction of the Village Aid Scheme in this Presidency.*

\* 1475 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY : Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state whether the Government have arrived at any decision regarding the introduction of the Village Aid Scheme in this Presidency?

A.—No.

Mr. A. B. SHETTY :—“ May I know whether the Government are considering the question of the introduction of the Village Aid Scheme in this Presidency ? ”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—“ We have received a report and we are examining it but we cannot say whether we will or will not accept it.”

*Alleged distribution of Christian religious pamphlets among non-Christian patients in Government hospitals.*

\* 1476 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA : Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether Government have received complaints regarding the distribution of Christian religious pamphlets among non-Christian patients in Government hospitals;

(b) if so, by whom such distribution is done; and

(c) whether such distribution has been objected to by any non-Christian patients or their relations or friends?

A.—The Government have not received any complaints of the kind referred to.

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*Government management of taluk headquarters hospitals.*

\* 1477 Q.—Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have taken over the management of taluk headquarters hospitals for which purpose a supplementary demand for four lakhs of rupees has been passed in October last;

(b) if not, why not; and

(c) if so, when and how many?

A.—(a), (b) & (c) The supplementary demand referred to was not moved in the Legislative Council in October 1927. The points raised by the hon. Member in the question do not therefore arise.

Rao Bahadur K. SITARAMA REDDI:—“ May I know when the Minister for Public Health proposes to take charge of Taluk Headquarters Hospitals ? ”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—“ We are making budget provisions and intend taking over 95 institutions.”

[For further starred questions see page 275 infra.]

**UNSTARRED QUESTIONS****Legislative***Reservation of a seat in the Legislative Council for a Railway official.*

1478 Q.—M. ABDUL WAHAB SAHIB Bahadur: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state why a seat in the Council is not reserved as in Pre-Reform days for a Railway official on behalf of the two biggest railways running in Southern India?

A.—There is no provision in the Madras Electoral Rules reserving a seat for a Railway official.

**Police***Alleged obstruction of traffic in South Kanara during His Excellency the Governor's visit.*

1479 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that there was obstruction of traffic by the police along certain public roads in South Kanara by which His Excellency the Governor was to pass or was expected to pass during his tour in South Kanara from 10th to 15th October 1927 for more than an hour and even for hours before His Excellency was expected to pass along those roads;

(b) under what authority such obstruction was carried out;

(c) the number of police employed for keeping order for a distance of about 65 miles along which His Excellency passed on the 10th October 1927 in the town of Mangalore and for about 30 miles from Mangalore to Karkal respectively; and what the extra cost involved thereby was; and



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(d) whether the obstruction was removed at the instance of His Excellency on the protest of some persons on the 12th October and whether any inconvenience was caused to His Excellency driving along the roads on that date and the next two days?

A.—(a) & (b) The answer to (a) is in the negative.

(c) The distance traversed by His Excellency on the 10th October was about 72 miles. To keep order for this distance the following staff was employed :—

	Inspe- ctors.	Sub- Inspe- ctors.	Head Consta- bles.	Consta- bles.
Beyond Mangalore Town ...	5	12	28	176
In Mangalore Town ...	1	4	7	37

On the remaining days 6 inspectors, 21 sub-inspectors, 23 head constables and 152 constables were employed to keep order in the town and elsewhere. The extra cost was Rs. 1,465-5-0.

(d) No such protest was received from any one. The arrangements were similar throughout the period of His Excellency's visit.

### Industries

*Possibilities of jaggery manufacture in Cuddapah.*

1480 Q.—Mr. A. PARASURAMA RAO : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether he is aware that in certain areas in Cuddapah there are a large number of palmyra trees; and

(b) if so whether he will consider the desirability of consulting experts as to the possibility of starting any small industry for the manufacture of jaggery which is considered very valuable for cattle, etc.?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The Government do not consider it necessary to consult experts as jaggery manufacture is fairly well known and needs no expert assistance where conditions are favourable.

### STARRED QUESTIONS

#### Land Assignment

*Grazing grounds in Periyar tracts.*

\* 1481 Q.—Mr. L. K. TULASIRAM : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether there are grazing grounds for cattle in the villages of Irum-badi, Karuppatti and Sholavandan in the Nilakkottai taluk of the Madura district irrigated by the Periyar channel;

(b) what is the extent of the grazing grounds in each of the above villages with the survey numbers of the fields and their extent;

(c) what is the extent of the poramboke lands in each of the three villages and whether they are fit for grazing; and

(d) whether the Government will be pleased to allot grazing grounds for cattle in villages which have not sufficient pasture lands in the Periyar tracts?

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- A.—(a) & (b) There are no lands specially reserved as grazing grounds in these villages.
- (c) The extent of poramboke land is about 163 acres in Irumbadi, 169 acres in Karuppati and 1,041 acres in Sholavandan. The Government have no information as to the extent to which the poramboke and waste lands afford grazing. It probably varies greatly with the season.
- (d) The hon. Member's attention is invited to the statement of policy contained in G.O. No. 3034, Revenue, dated 24th August 1918, a copy of which has been placed on the table of the House in reply to question No. 141 answered on the 26th August 1927.

### Education

#### *Amending Bill to the Madras University Act.*

\* 1482 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government had placed their present Bill to amend the Madras University Act before the Senate of the Madras University before introducing the Bill in the Legislative Council; and

(b) if not, why not?

A.—(a) No.

(b) As explained by the hon. the Minister for Education at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 2nd November 1927, the Government expected the Syndicate to place the question of amendments to the Act before the Senate.

#### *Conference to discuss matters concerning the Andhra University.*

\* 1483 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether a Conference was held in the current year at which His Excellency the Governor, the Chief Minister, the Director of Public Instruction and the Vice-Chancellor of the Andhra University were present when the consideration of the number of centres, location of a centre and headquarters at the same place and other matters concerning the Andhra University were discussed;

(b) what the conclusions that were arrived at are;

(c) whether a meeting of the Senate of the Andhra University was held on 30th September and 1st October 1927 to consider the above matters;

(d) what the conclusions that were arrived at by the Senate are; and

(e) whether the Government have accepted or propose to accept these conclusions?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) A summary<sup>a</sup> of the conclusions agreed to at the Conference held on the 7th April 1927, is placed on the table.

(c) Yes.

(d) A copy<sup>b</sup> of the resolutions adopted by the Senate is placed on the table.



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- (e) The subject matter of the resolutions Nos. (1) and (5) adopted by the Senate is under the consideration of the Legislative Council. The Government have not yet passed final orders on the other resolutions of the Senate.

*Income and expenditure in the Law College.*

\* 1484 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to furnish information regarding the number of students in the F.L. and B.L. classes in the Madras Law College, the annual income derived from fees and the annual (recurring) expenditure on the College for each of the last six years ?

A.—The particulars required are given in the subjoined statement :—

Year.	Number of students.		Income from fees.			Expenditure.		
	F.L. Class.	B.L. Class.						
			RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
1921-22 ..	312	252	1,08,986	9	0	62,395	11	8
1922-23 ..	354	225	1,13,408	9	6	64,748	13	6
1923-24 ..	425	380	1,60,243	0	0	66,297	13	0
1924-25 ..	402	331	1,46,132	4	6	57,135	11	2
1925-26 ..	419	318	1,42,613	11	6	80,341	5	9
1926-27 ..	492	324	1,59,287	13	0	81,665	10	5

**Local Boards**

*Construction of a roadway on the Pennar anicut at Nellore.*

\* 1485 Q.—The KUMARA RAJA OF VENKATAGIRI : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that some amount of money has been provided for in the budget for 1927-28 to put up a roadway on the Pennar anicut at Nellore ;

(b) if so, whether the work has been begun ; if not, at what stage it is at present ;

(c) whether the Government propose to complete the work by the end of the budget year ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b), (c) & (d) The original estimate for the work is under revision by the Public Works Department. It is not therefore likely that the work will be completed in the current year.

Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI :—“ May I know whether the estimates made under the question will be included in the coming budget ? ”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“ I cannot say.”

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*Reconstruction of the Coleroon bridge at Anaikaranchatram.*

\* 1486 Q.—Mr. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) when the Coleroon bridge at Anaikaranchatram was washed away by the floods;

(b) why it has not been rebuilt;

(c) what was the extent of the traffic across the bridge for five years before its collapse;

(d) whether the Government and the District Boards of South Arcot and Tanjore have considered the question of rebuilding it; and

(e) what will be the estimated cost of such reconstruction?

A.—(a) to (e) The Government have no information. They have called for it.

*Repairs to the Bantwal-Charmady road.*

\* 1487 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: With reference to the answers to questions No. 308 answered on 27th August 1927, No. 1072 answered on 2nd November 1927 and No. 1116 answered on 4th November 1927, will the hon the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether Government have finally decided to treat the Bantwal-Charmady road in South Kanara as a trunk road;

(b) whether they are prepared to accede to the request of the District Board for a special grant for overhauling the ghat section of that road; and

(c) whether by the term 'is being taken over as a trunk road', it is intended by Government to take it over for overhauling and for annual repairs by the Public Works Department?

A.—(a) The decision lies with the Legislative Council.

(b) The South Kanara District Board has not made any request to Government for a grant for special repairs to the road.

(c) No. If the road is classified as a trunk road, the District Board will be eligible for an annual grant up to a maximum of Rs. 500 per mile towards the efficient maintenance of the road.

*Extra expenditure on improvements to the road from Sampaji to Mangalore.*

\* 1488 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) what extra amount was spent on the improvement and repairs of the roads from Sampaji to Mangalore and from Mangalore to Karkal as a result of His Excellency the Governor's recent visit to South Kanara;

(b) how the extra expenditure was met by the district and local boards; and

(c) whether any special grant was sanctioned by Government, or whether the repairs and improvements of other roads were postponed in order to meet the extra cost on the repairs and improvements on the above-mentioned roads?



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A.—(a) to (c) No special grant was sanctioned for the repair of the roads. The Government have no information on the other points referred to in the question. They have called for it.

*Proposed Rural Development Fund.*

\* 1489 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether district boards have so far replied to the letter of the Government asking for their opinion about the proposed Rural Development Fund;

(b) what is the general tenor of the replies so far received; and

(c) whether the Government have come to any decision about the matter?

A.—(a) Replies have been received from the following districts:—

- |                    |                     |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| (1) Anantapur.     | (9) Kurnool.        |
| (2) South Arcot.   | (10) Malabar.       |
| (3) Chingleput.    | (11) Nellore.       |
| (4) Chittoor.      | (12) Nilgiris, the. |
| (5) Coimbatore     | (13) Ramnad.        |
| (6) Cuddapah.      | (14) Salem.         |
| (7) West Godavari. | (15) Tinnevely.     |
| (8) Guntur.        | (16) Vizagapatam.   |

(b) The local boards from whom replies have been received are generally in favour of the scheme, but many of them are opposed to the levy of the additional taxation which forms an integral part of it.

(c) No.

**Municipal Councils**

*Appointment of Mr. J. D. Ryan as acting Municipal Engineer of Trichinopoly Municipality.*

\* 1490 Q.—Mr. C. D. APPAYU CHETTIYAR : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether Mr. J. D. Ryan was appointed as acting Municipal Engineer of Trichinopoly Municipality by the Municipal Council on 5th September 1927;

(b) how many applications were received for the post;

(c) how many of such applicants were fully qualified;

(d) whether Mr. J. D. Ryan was fully qualified for the post;

(e) if not qualified, what made the Municipal Council, Trichinopoly, appoint him as the Municipal Engineer, Trichinopoly, in preference to others better qualified;

(f) whether it is a fact that Mr. Ryan had applied for the A.M.I.C.E. and A.M.I.M.E., etc., examinations as stated in one of his printed cards; if so, whether he sat for the examinations and with what result;

(g) whether he was ever employed in Madras and if so, what are the reasons for his leaving the job;

(h) whether there were complaints of criminal breach of trust against him; and

(i) whether the Government have any intention of approving the appointment of such a candidate?

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A.—(a) Yes.

(b) About forty.

(c) No information.

(d) No.

(e) The Government have no knowledge of the reasons which actuated the Council.

(f), (g) &amp; (h) The Government have no information.

(i) The matter is under consideration.

*Reconsideration of the Government Order regarding the appointment of  
Mr. J. D. Ryan.*

\* 1491 Q.—MR. C. D. APPAVU CHETTIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government propose to reconsider their previous order, G.O. No. 4012, L. & M., dated 18th October 1927, vetoing the appointment of Mr. J. D. Ryan as Engineer, Municipal Council, Trichinopoly; and

(b) what are the special reasons which made the Municipal Council, Trichinopoly, request the Government to reconsider the order disapproving his appointment?

A.—(a) & (b) The matter is under the consideration of Government.

*Nomination of Sourashtras to the Palamcottah and Conjeeveram  
Municipal Councils.*

\* 1492 Q.—MR. L. K. TULASIRAM: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether there is at present any member of the Sourashtra community in the Municipal Councils of Palamcottah, Periyakulam and Conjeeveram either elected or nominated;

(b) whether there has been any member of this community in any one of these municipal councils since 1920; if so, in what council and for what period;

(c) what is the proportion of the Indian Christian community to the total population of the Palamcottah Municipality;

(d) how many Indian Christian members now on the Palamcottah Municipal Council are elected and how many are nominated;

(e) what is the total number of elected members of the Palamcottah Municipal Council;

(f) what is the proportion of the Sourashtra community in Palamcottah to the total population of that town; and

(g) whether the Government will consider the desirability of nominating a member of the Sourashtra community on the Palamcottah and Conjeeveram Municipal Councils at least in the next vacancies?

A.—(a) There is no nominated councillor of the Sourashtra community at present on any of the three municipal councils mentioned. The Government have no information as to whether there is any elected councillor of that community on those councils.



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(b) The information available is furnished below :—

*Periyakulam Municipal Council.*

One member (nominated) from 10th May 1921 to 10th May 1924 and from 1st July 1924 to 24th October 1926.

*Palamcottah Municipal Council.*

One member (nominated) from 6th May 1921 to 6th May 1924 and from 8th July 1924 to 8th July 1927.

*Conjeeveram Municipal Council.*

One member (elected) from 1st November 1924 to 1st November 1927.

- (c) 6·8 per cent of the total population of the municipality.
- (d) Three elected and two nominated.
- (e) Twenty-one.
- (f) The information is not available.
- (g) The question will be considered.

**Agriculture**

*Fertilization of soils with indigenous manures.*

\* 1493 Q.—MR. C. GOPALA MENON: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether fertilization of soils with indigenous and artificial manures is being followed in the demonstration farms conducted by the Agricultural Department;

(b) if the answer to (a) is in the affirmative, whether he will be pleased to lay on the table of the House a statement showing the comparative figures of yield for the past one or two years;

(c) what efforts are being made to popularize the use of chemical manures;

(d) whether bottomless cisterns of reinforced concrete are used for experiments on paddy cultivation to find out the general manurial requirements of paddy, especially paddy grown on a heavy clay soil, and what the results obtained are for the past one or two years; and

(e) whether he is aware that such cisterns are being used in the State of Mysore for these experiments?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The department has obtained the following results:—

Paddy responds very well to nitrogenous and phosphatic manures, but response to potash on a majority of our soils may be considered nil. Amongst organic manures, green manures are found to be the most efficient and cheapest. Amongst artificials, sulphate of ammonia and calcium cyanamide have been found useful as sources of nitrogen. Amongst phosphatic manures, bone-meal has given very good results especially in combination with green manures. Trichy phosphates in combination with organic manures or with soluble mineral nitrogenous manures have been found to be useful in a few instances. Super phosphates have been found useful in some soils.

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- (c) It has not yet been conclusively proved that chemical manures are beneficial in all cases. With this limitation, the Agricultural Department are giving supplying firms every facility to sell their manures and to demonstrate their value while insisting upon their use in conjunction with organic manures. Ryots are advised how to use these manures and when depots have been opened by supplying firms in many localities and they are working in close conjunction with the Agricultural Department. Literature has been published and more is in preparation explaining to ryots just how these manures can be used and their limitation.
- (d) Bottomless cisterns made of Cuddapah slabs formed by sinking them into the soil are used for preliminary investigation, but field experiments form the more important feature of experimental work to find out the manurial requirements of any crop.
- (e) Yes.

### Industries

#### *Lease of lands to the East India China Clay Company.*

\* 1494 Q.—MR. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether the East India China Clay Company is to the knowledge of the Government the only Indian firm started with a view to manufacture refined china clay;

(b) whether it is a fact that the company has till now sunk some capital in the enterprise and that a factory is in the course of construction at Kodalnagar village near Tiruvattipuram, Cheyyar taluk, North Arcot district;

(c) whether it is a fact that the said company has applied for lease of lands in Pappanthangal village, Cheyyar taluk, North Arcot district, and Tiruvendipuram village, South Arcot district, for the development of china clay industry;

(d) whether it is also a fact that the Collectors of the respective districts have refused the lease; if so, on what grounds;

(e) whether it is also a fact that the said company has stated in a review petition to the Collector of North Arcot and an appeal to the Board of Revenue against the orders of the Collectors of North and South Arcot districts that it will be satisfied if half of the area in Papanthangal village is leased to it; and

(f) whether, in view of the fact that the firm is an Indian firm, the Government propose to help it in this new enterprise?

A.—(a) & (b) The Government are informed that the facts are as stated.

(c), (d) & (e) The Government have received representations from the company and they have called for a report.

(f) The question of rendering assistance to the company will be considered on a definite application made by it under the State Aid to Industries Act.



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## Religious and Charitable Endowments

### *Amending Bill to the Hindu Religious Endowments Act.*

\* 1495 Q.—MR. P. ANJANEYULU : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether any memorials or other representations were received from the Guntur Mandala Archaka Mahajana Sangham, Tenali, or from any representative thereof requesting the Government to issue orders to the effect that all schemes touching their interests be stopped pending consideration of the proposed amending Bill to the Hindu Religious Endowments Act ;

(b) if so, what orders have been passed thereon ; and

(c) when the Government will introduce the amending Bill ?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The Government have declined to comply with the requests contained in the memorials.

(c) The draft Bill submitted by the Hindu Religious Endowments Board is under scrutiny. The Bill will be introduced as soon as the scrutiny is finished.

Rao Bahadur K. SITARAMA REDDI :—“ May we know the probable date when the scrutiny will be over ? ”

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—“ I cannot say, Sir.”

## UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

### Civil Justice

#### *Proposed increase in the number of Permanent High Court Judges.*

1496 Q.—BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED SAHIB Bahadur : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have sent a proposal to the Secretary of State to increase the number of permanent Judges in the High Court of Judicature at Madras by two ;

(b) if so, whether the Secretary of State has sanctioned the proposal ; and if not, at what state the proposal now stands and when the Government expect orders from the Secretary of State ;

(c) whether it is a fact that pending the receipt of orders from the Secretary of State, the Government propose to continue the present arrangement of temporary Judges in the High Court ; and

(d) whether the Government have examined the necessity for increasing the number of permanent Judges in the High Court of Madras, and if so, whether the Government will be pleased to lay on the table the facts and figures on the basis of which the Government have arrived at this decision ?

A.—(a) The Government requested the Governor-General in Council to move the Secretary of State to make permanent the two temporary additional judgeships of the Madras High Court.

(b) & (c) Pending consideration of and without prejudice to the question of permanent strength of the High Court the Governor-General in Council has sanctioned on behalf of the Secretary of State in Council the continuance of the two temporary additional judges for two years from the 22nd December 1927.

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- (d) Yes. The hon. Member is referred to the "Statistics of Civil Courts in the Madras Presidency for the year 1926" and the "Statistics of Criminal Courts in the Madras Presidency for the year 1926" which have been placed on the Editors' Table.

### Collectorates

*Proposed location of the Collectorate offices in the Cantonment building in Poonamallee.*

1497 Q.—Mr. A. PARASURAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether there was any proposal to locate the Collectorate offices, etc., of Chingleput district in the Cantonment building in Poonamallee town;

(b) whether the Military authorities were consulted in the matter; if so, with what result;

(c) what is the cost of the Military Cantonment buildings situated in the Poonamallee town;

(d) how long they have been vacant;

(e) how long the buildings were occupied after they were constructed;

(f) what is the cost of the establishment for its present upkeep; and

(g) whether the idea of locating the Collectorate offices in these buildings has been given up; if so, why?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) Yes. The Government of India (Army Department) were prepared to consider the question.

(c), (d), (e) & (f) This Government is not in a position to answer these questions. The information would be with the Army Department of the Government of India.

(g) Yes; as the proposal would involve

(i) the removal of the District Superintendent of Police and the armed reserve to Poonamallee and the location of the headquarters of the Collector and the District Superintendent of Police six miles away from the nearest Railway station;

(ii) extensive alterations to the barracks and the construction of quarters for the Collector, the District Superintendent of Police and their staff.

### Land Revenue

*Alleged auction of R.S. No. 29 of Nagarapadi village.*

1498 Q.—Swami A. S. SAHAJANANDAM: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that R.S. No. 29 of Nagarapadi village, Chidambaram taluk, has been auctioned on 17th June 1924; and

(b) if so, what is the necessity for issuing notice that the same land is to be auctioned again in the near future?

A.—(a) & (b) The Government have no information about the case. No representation has been received on the subject.



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## Forests

*Coimbatore sandalwood theft case.*

1489 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA : With reference to the answer to my question No. 1031 answered on 1st November 1927, will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the accused official who was acquitted in the sandalwood theft case has been re-instated and given his pay during the period of his suspension ; and

(b) what steps Government have taken to ensure a more careful enquiry and ascertainment of facts before launching prosecutions like the one in question ?

A.—(a) The person referred to has been dismissed from service for neglect of duty.

(b) There is no reason to suppose that the enquiry was not carefully made.

## Local Boards

*Construction of a road connecting South Kanara with Malabar.*

1500 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA : With reference to the answers to my question No. 127 answered on 1st March 1927 and Mr. Schamnad's question No. 669 answered on 19th October 1927 regarding the construction of a road connecting South Kanara with Malabar, will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) in what stage the construction of the road connecting the South Kanara and Malabar districts is ;

(b) whether it is to be constructed by Government or by the District Board and at what cost ; and

(c) whether it is to be treated as a trunk road to be maintained and repaired by Government ?

A.—(a) & (b) The South Kanara District Board has not yet submitted the detailed plans and estimates called for.

(c) The question will be considered after the road is formed.

## Municipal Councils

*Levy of property taxes in Madura municipality.*

1501 Q.—Mr. L. K. TULASIRAM : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to lay on the Council Table a statement of demand of the total half-year property taxes for each ward of the Madura municipality as per assessment books—

(a) for the second half-year of 1924-25 ;

(b) for the first half-year of 1925-26 as revised by the Special Revenue Divisional Officer appointed for the quinquennial revision and the percentage of increase in the property taxes of (b) over (a) ;

(c) for the second half-year of 1926-27 as revised by the Chairman, Municipal Council ;

(d) (1) the percentage of increase or decrease of (c) over (a) ; and (2) the percentage of increase or decrease of (c) over (b) ; and

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(e) whether the rate-payers of the Madura Municipality have complained to the Government about the abnormal increase of the taxes in the whole Municipality and their unequal increase in various wards?

A.—(a) to (d) The hon. Member who is a member of the Madura Municipal Council may himself obtain the information from the Chairman.

(e) Yes.

[Note.—An asterisk (\*) at the commencement of a speech indicates revision by the Member.]

## II

STATEMENT OF Mr. K. MADHAVAN NAYAR IN REGARD TO HIS NOMINATION TO THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON THE MALABAR WILLS ACT.

\* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ The hon. Member, Mr. Madhavan Nayar, will make a statement with regard to his nomination to the Select Committee on the Malabar Wills Act.”

Mr. K. MADHAVAN NAYAR :—“ I am sorry, Sir, I was not in the House when the matter was taken up. I may say at the outset that I am not willing to serve in the committee in view of the resolution of the Indian National Congress held in December last. I may have given my consent to serve on the committee before the last session of the Congress, but the resolution of the Congress has nullified my consent.”

\* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ Were you not consulted after the Congress resolution ? ”

\* Mr. K. MADHAVAN NAYAR :—“ I am sorry to say I was not consulted.”

\* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ Does the hon. Member Mr. Mahmud Schamnad Sahib Bahadur want to make any statement ? ”

MAHMUD SCHAMNAD SAHIB Bahadur :—“ Sir, I do not remember to have met Mr. K. Madhavan Nayar after the Congress. I consulted Mr. K. R. Karant and Mr. Uppi Sahib and as they readily consented I thought that Mr. K. Madhavan Nayar would have no objection and so I mentioned his name.”

## III

### COMMUNICATIONS TO THE COUNCIL.

The Secretary laid on the table copies of the Annual Report, <sup>a</sup> on the working of the Local Audit Department, Madras, for 1926-27.

The Secretary laid on the table copies of the Preliminary Report <sup>b</sup> on the Survey of Cottage Industries in the Kurnool district.

The Secretary laid on the table copies of G.O. No. 6<sup>c</sup> Finance, dated 5th January 1928, nominating Mr. H. A. Watson as a member of the Public Accounts Committee and the Finance Committee in place of Mr. G. T. Boag, resigned.

## IV

### AMENDMENTS TO STANDING ORDERS.

\* Mr. T. R. VENKATARAMA SASTRIYAR :—“ Sir, I beg to present the report of the Select Committee appointed to consider certain draft amendments to the Standing Orders <sup>d</sup> Nos. 37 to 40 and 53 and 66 of the Standing Orders of the Madras Legislative Council and move that the report be taken into consideration.”

<sup>a</sup> & <sup>b</sup> Printed separately

<sup>c</sup> Printed as Appendix XVI on page 361 infra.

<sup>d</sup> Printed as Appendix XVII on pages 362-364 infra.



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The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" I second it."

The motion was adopted.

\* Mr. T. R. VENKATARAMA SASTRIYAR :—" Sir, I move that the amendments to Standing Orders Nos. 37, 38, 39 and 40 and 53 as reported by the Select Committee be passed."

\* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is that the amendments to Standing Orders Nos. 37, 38, 39 and 40 and 53 be adopted."

\* Mr. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR :—" May I suggest, Sir, that the Standing Orders be put to the House one after the other as we do not agree with some and agree with only the rest?"

#### STANDING ORDER No. 37 (1).

\* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Yes. I will put the Standing Order No. 37 (1) as amended by the Select Committee to the House. The question is that clause (1) of Standing Order No. 37 be adopted."

Mr. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR :—" Sir, as regards this clause it is only a reproduction of the old Standing Order No. 37 and I have no objection to it."

Standing Order No. 37 (1) was put to the House and passed.

#### STANDING ORDER No. 37 (2).

\* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is that Standing Order No. 37 (2) be adopted."

\* Mr. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR :—" Sir, Standing Order No. 37 (1) as now passed refers to the stage of leave to introduce. Clause (2) refers to the first reading. What is contemplated by clause (2) of the new Standing Order No. 37 is the same as that contemplated by the old Standing Order No. 38. At present we have four stages, namely, leave to introduce the Bill, introduction of the Bill, then reference to the Select Committee, and if there is no reference to the Select Committee the Second Reading of the Bill clause by clause and the final passing of the Bill. What the Standing Order now says is that no discussion shall be permitted at this stage. I do not see any reason why in the new Standing Order No. 37 (2) which refers to the first reading the privilege of permitting members to discuss the general principles of the Bill should be taken away."

\* Mr. T. R. VENKATARAMA SASTRIYAR :—" Sir, may I explain to the hon. Member how this came to be introduced. We had a discussion about the introduction of the Bill under the original clause 38 before the printing of the Bill. As a result of that discussion provision was sought to be made for the printing of the Bill before it could be taken up for discussion. But in the Select Committee it was decided that we should follow the practice prevailing in the Legislative Assembly where the motion to introduce a Bill is a formal motion on which no debate takes place. Standing Order No. 38 as it stands on the report of the Select Committee provides for three motions, on any one of which discussion may take place as to the principle of the Bill so that in substance no real change is introduced, no privilege under the original Standing Order No. 38 is taken away. The whole of it is only a

[Mr. T. R. Venkatarama Sastriyar] [25th January 1928]

re-arrangement and adoption of the form prevailing in the Legislative Assembly. And I may also assure the hon. Member that it is not intended to introduce any serious deviation from the practice hitherto prevailing with regard to the procedure applicable to the introduction and discussion of Bills."

Mr. S. Muttayya Mudaliyar rose to speak.

\* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The hon. Member has no chance to reply."

Mr. P. SIVA RAO :—"Sir, we have been assured by the hon. the Advocate-General that no material deviation is made by the introduction of the new Standing Order. But I see that the old Standing Order provides for a general discussion of the principle of the Bill and I do not see any such provision made in the new one, but it provides for a future date."

Mr. T. R. VENKATARAMA SASTRIYAR :—"I draw the attention of the hon. Member to Standing Order No. 38 (2) printed on the next page of the report circulated to hon. Members."

Mr. P. SIVA RAO :—"I accept it."

\* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is that clause (2) of Standing Order No. 37 be adopted."

The motion was carried.

#### STANDING ORDER NO. 38.

##### Clause (1).

11-30  
a.m.

\* Mr. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR :—"Sir, I am afraid the Advocate-General has not clearly explained what I wanted to know on a former occasion. At present there are four stages and I want to know whether it is the intention of the Advocate-General to make it into five stages. If that is the idea and if the Advocate-General says that there is no material alteration, I have no objection to the amendment; let there be as many stages as possible."

\* Mr. T. R. VENKATARAMA SASTRIYAR :—"Sir, what my hon. Friend refers to as two stages under Standing Order No. 38 are really speaking only one stage. One of three motions under Standing Order No. 38 will be passed or negated at the end of the discussion under clause 2 and that is only one stage."

The question that clause (1) of Standing Order No. 38 be adopted was put to the House and carried.

##### Clause (2).

\* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"Standing Order No. 38 (2) is for the discussion of the House."

The question that clause (2) of Standing Order No. 38 be adopted was put to the House and carried.

#### STANDING ORDER NO. 39.

\* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"Standing Order No. 39 is for the discussion of the House."

The question that Standing Order No. 39 be adopted was put to the House and carried.



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STANDING ORDER No. 40.

\* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question that Standing Order No. 40 be omitted is for the discussion of the House."

The question that Standing Order No. 40 be deleted was put to the House and negatived. The Standing Order was therefore retained.

STANDING ORDER No. 53.

\* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"Standing Order No. 53 as reported on by the Select Committee is for the discussion of the House."

The question was put to the House and adopted.

STANDING ORDER No. 66-A.

\* Mr. T. R. VENKATARAMA SASTRIYAR :—"Sir, in Standing Order No. 66-A as reported on by the Select Committee, I move that for the words 'on some day' substitute the words 'on a day'."

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"I second it."

The amendment was put to the House and adopted.

The clause as amended was then put to the House and adopted.

STANDING ORDER No. 66-B.

\* Mr. T. R. VENKATARAMA SASTRIYAR :—"Sir, I move that in Standing Order No. 66-B for the words 'motions for . . . item in a grant' the following words be substituted: 'Motions for the reduction of any grant or for the omission or reduction of any item in a grant'."

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"I second it."

The amendment was put to the House and adopted.

Standing Order No. 66-B as amended was put to the House and adopted.

STANDING ORDERS Nos. 66-C AND 66-D.

\* Mr. T. R. VENKATARAMA SASTRIYAR :—"I move, Sir, that Standing Order No. 66-C be numbered as 66-D and Standing Order No. 66-D be numbered as 66-C."

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"I second it."

The amendment was put to the House and adopted.

\* Mr. T. R. VENKATARAMA SASTRIYAR :—"Sir, for Standing Order No. 66-D as thus renumbered, I move that the following may be substituted :—

*'Motions for the reduction of any further grant or supplementary grant or for the omission or reduction of any item in a further grant or a supplementary grant may be admitted by the President subject to such notice as he thinks fit.'*

"This amendment is necessary in view of the fact that notice of amendments referred to in this clause cannot be as much as is required for ordinary amendments."

The amendment was put to the House and adopted.

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## V

## DISAPPROVAL OF THE APPOINTMENT OF THE STATUTORY COMMISSION.

\* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ The House will now resume the discussion on Resolution No. 20. The amendment of Mr. T. C. Srinivasa Ayyangar is now for the consideration of the House.”

\* Mr. A. B. SHETTY :—“ Sir, though many of us are in favour of the amendments to be moved hereafter by my hon. friends Messrs. Udayar and Krishnan Nayar, we cannot but recognize that there is a strong feeling in the House that this resolution disapproving the constitution of the Statutory Commission should be passed in some form or other. The resentment felt at the constitution of the Commission has been made manifest by the resolutions passed at the various conferences held during the Christmas week and afterwards. Leaders of the various political parties, not merely the Extremists, but also the Moderates, men who have co-operated in working the Reforms including even those who have been in the inner counsels of the Government, such as Ex-Ministers, Ex-Members of the Executive Council—men who differ as widely in their political principles, such as Mr. Jinnah, Sir Abdur Rahim and Dr. Ansari among Muslims and Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Sir T. B. Sapru, Pandit Motilal Nehru and Sir P. S. Sivaswami Ayyar among Hindus have joined in a movement for the boycott of this Commission . . . .”

\* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ I am afraid the hon. Member is discussing the general merits of the resolution. The amendment of Mr. Srinivasa Ayyangar is now for the consideration of the House. His amendment is to add the words ‘ as it is at present constituted ’ to the amendment of Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti. The question now is whether these words may be added to the amendment of Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti. Those who want to speak on the main motion are requested to reserve their remarks to a future occasion ; because once they exhaust themselves they will not be able to do justice later on. Moreover such remarks will not be relevant to the amendment now under consideration. I request hon. Members to confine themselves to the question whether these words ought to be added or not.”

11-45  
a.m.

\* Mr. A. B. SHETTY :—“ The difference between the amendment of Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti and that of Mr. Srinivasa Ayyangar is this. The Congress Party do not want a Commission of any sort to be appointed by the British Parliament ; they want a Round Table Conference to be called here. But the other parties that have declared a boycott are against the Commission only as it is constituted at present. The amendment proposed by Mr. T. C. Srinivasa Ayyangar seeks to make this difference clear.

“ There is a large section of opinion in this country which is prepared to co-operate with the Commission provided certain conditions are fulfilled. They are against the procedure as it is now laid down. There is one way still left open to the Government for conciliating Indian opposition. The position taken up by Mr. Jayakar and his party, the resolution passed at the Executive Committee meeting of the Justicites and the attitude of a large number of other people leave room for Sir George Simon to so modify the procedure of the Commission as to placate a considerable body of the opposition. There is a large section of opinion which feels that the mere exclusion



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of Indians is not what is so objectionable as the inferior position assigned to the committees of our Legislatures and the denial to our representatives of any effective share in determining the future constitution of this country. Direct representation on the Commission would serve no useful purpose if the right sort of Indians are not appointed on it. Therefore, they say 'Never-mind if we are excluded from the Commission; but give to the Committees of our Legislatures equal powers, rights and opportunities with the Members of the Commission'. The Labour Party leaders have urged the same thing in Parliament. But the statement made by the Premier in November last, as well as the communiqué issued by the Viceroy, do not give us any ground for hoping that the Indian Committees will be anything more than mere witnesses. It is true that Lord Birkenhead, speaking a fortnight later, said that there was no reason to assume that the Indian Committees would have to appear merely as witnesses before the Commission. They were, he said, invited to co-operate as colleagues."

\* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I am afraid the hon. Member is not in order."

\* Mr. A. B. SHETTY :—" I am showing how the Commission as at present constituted does not meet with our approval."

\* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I have come to the conclusion that the hon. Member is not in order."

\* Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR :—" Sir, I am in entire accord with the first portion of the amendment of my hon. Friend, Mr. T. C. Srinivasa Ayyangar, inasmuch as it reproduces word for word the amendment of the Leader of our party, Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti. But I take exception to the words 'as it is at present constituted'. If I understand his amendment aright, there are two sides to it. If I may say so, it has a positive element and also a negative element. The positive element consists in the addition of the words 'as it is at present constituted'. The negative element which is to be implied consists in his seeking to omit the following words we come across in the amendment of my hon. Friend, Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti, after the words 'Statutory Commission':—

'Inasmuch as its constitution ignores the National demand for self-determination and insults the self-respect of the Indian people.'

"I shall deal now with the positive aspect of the amendment of my hon. Friend, Mr. T. C. Srinivasa Ayyangar, regarding the addition of the words 'as it is at present constituted'. I fail to understand and it is impossible for me to know exactly what is at the back of his mind when he made up his mind to have those words. We have only one Commission, a Commission in the shaping of which we had absolutely no voice. We never asked, for a Commission; we were never consulted. Behind our back, without consulting us and without taking us into confidence, the Commission has been ushered into being and thrust upon us. Therefore there is no question of our boycotting other commissions. The only Commission which we are called upon to consider and which is likely to function in the immediate future is the Simon Commission and we are only concerned with its present constitution. Whatever the future constitution may be, we need not trouble ourselves with it now. When modification comes there will be time enough

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for us to deal with it then. Sir, these words are, to my mind, elusive words ; these words take us nowhere. As I construe these words ' as it is at present constituted ' it gives room to some suspicion, to some misapprehension in the minds of some persons that, in the event of Lord Birkenhead climbing down to the extent of modifying the constitution of the Commission, of granting some concessions, making some declarations here and there and giving us some assurance which some hon. Members want, there will be a tendency, inclination and liking on the part of some Members of this House, on the part of my hon. Friend Mr. T. C. Srinivasa Ayyangar and others of his way of thinking to sink their differences and to make up their minds to co-operate with the Commission. But so far as we are concerned, our resolve is firm ; our resolve is absolute. But so far as my hon. Friend's amendment is concerned it seems to look forward to the possibility of some contingency arising—probably it may be a distant dream in his mind—which may smoothen all the differences and enable him and some hon. Members of his party to make up their minds to co-operate with the Commission.

" Now, Sir, coming to the other aspect of the amendment I am not able to understand what is the object of my hon. Friend in omitting the words ' inasmuch as its constitution ignores the National demand for self-determination and insults the self-respect of the Indian people.' Can any Member of this hon. House, can any person outside this House say that this Commission is not a negation of the principle of self-determination about which we heard so much during the time of the Great War ? So far as we are concerned, we claim our right to settle and determine a constitution for ourselves and we have resolved not to take any constitution which may be offered to us without taking us into confidence and without our being given a free hand in shaping the destiny of our country. We regard swaraj as our birth-right and we shall have nothing to do with any Commission which seeks to ignore us altogether, which seeks to boycott us ; so long as Great Britain is boycotting us it has no business to expect us to co-operate ; we are entitled to return boycott for boycott.

" Then, Sir, can anybody say that this Commission is not a direct insult to us ? What right has one nation to frame a constitution for another, however sympathetic it may be or it may pretend to be. We know our needs and requirements best and ours should be the final determining and decisive voice in the shaping of the constitution of the future. I beseech, I implore, in the name of the 33 crores of devas and 48 thousand rishis, I make an earnest and enthusiastic appeal to every Indian who has a spark of patriotism in him, to every Indian with self-respect, to every Indian who has thirst for swaraj, to every man who is anxious to take his proper place in the councils of his empire to vindicate the honour and self-respect of the nation. By the word ' Indian ' I have no desire to exclude Anglo-Indians. I clearly include by the word Anglo-Indians who have made this country the abode of their domicile, the Anglo-Indians who have remained in this country who care for our welfare and who are in this country eating its salt. A stage will be reached in the fight for freedom which does not admit of any mental reservation. We have arranged for hartals all over the country . . . "

\* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member may take another opportunity to address the Council on hartals. He must confine his remarks now to the words of the amendment."



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Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR :—" The relevancy arises in this way that it has a bearing upon making our mind in favour of the resolution of Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti and against the inclusion of certain words."

\* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The amendment of Mr. T. C. Srinivasa Ayyangar alone is for the discussion of the House."

Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR :—" Sir, the words 'as it is at present constituted' may make some of them waver and may not enable some of them to take an active part in the boycott of the Commission upon which we have set our heart. It is in that way that my remarks become relevant. I implore my hon. Friend Mr. T. C. Srinivasa Ayyangar to make up his mind to withdraw his amendment as it is likely to embarrass some of us however much he may be inclined to sympathise with us. His intentions may be very good ; it is no doubt that he is a true patriot ; and that he is anxious to go along with us. But he wants to cry halt. I appeal to him and I implore him to go along with us and not to cry halt."

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" Mr. President, Sir, I wish to say a few words on this amendment. It appears to me that it adds nothing to the resolution to which it is proposed to be added. To say 'the Commission as it is at present constituted' is merely to paraphrase the words 'the Commission'. The amendment adds nothing and it seems to me to convey the same idea, whatever may be the mental reservations behind it."

\* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is to add the words 'as it is at present constituted' at the end of the amendment of Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti."

The amendment was put to the House and declared lost.

A poll was demanded and the House divided as follows :—

12  
noon

*Ayes.*

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1. Mr. A. B. Shetty.                             | 24. Mr. C. Marudavanam Pillai.                  |
| 2. " J. Kuppuswami.                              | 25. " M. Narayana Rao.                          |
| 3. " R. Nagan Gowda.                             | 26. " C. Obi Reddi.                             |
| 4. " T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai.                 | 27. " A. Parasurama Rao Pantulu.                |
| 5. " C. R. Parthasarathi Ayyangar.               | 28. " C. Ramasomayajulu.                        |
| 6. " Ramanath Goenka.                            | 29. Sriman Biswanath Das Mahasayo.              |
| 7. " W. P. A. Soundarapandia Nadar.              | 30. Mr. A. Kaleswara Rao.                       |
| 8. " T. C. Srinivasa Ayyangar.                   | 31. " L. K. Tulastiram.                         |
| 9. " Chavadi K. Subrahmanya Pillai.              | 32. " K. R. Karant.                             |
| 10. " S. V. Vanavudaiya Gounder.                 | 33. " K. V. Krishnaswami Nayakar.               |
| 11. " S. Arpudaswami Udayar.                     | 34. " K. Madhavan Nayar.                        |
| 12. " K. Ramachandra Padayachi.                  | 35. " B. Venkararatnam.                         |
| 13. " M. R. Seturatnam Ayyar.                    | 36. " J. A. Sa'danba.                           |
| 14. " S. Satyamurti.                             | 37. Syed Ibrahim Sahib Bahadur.                 |
| 15. " T. Adinarayana Chettiyar.                  | 38. Mr. M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar.              |
| 16. " K. Koti Reddi.                             | 39. " B. Ramachandra Reddi.                     |
| 17. " P. C. Venkatapathi Raju.                   | 40. Rao Bahadur C. S. Ratnasabbapati Mudaliyar. |
| 18. " C. S. Govindaraja Mudaliyar.               | 41. Mr. P. T. Rajan.                            |
| 19. Abdul Hamid Khan Bahadur.                    | 42. " T. K. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar.          |
| 20. Mr. K. V. R. Swami.                          | 43. Diwan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar.      |
| 21. K. P. V. S. Muhammad Meera Ravuttar Bahadur. | 44. Rao Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu.            |
| 22. Mr. D. Narayana Raju.                        | 45. " K. Sitarama Reddi.                        |
| 23. K. Uppi Sahib Bahadur.                       |   |

*Noes.*

- |   |                                     |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| 1. The hon. Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar.          | 4. The hon. Mr. T. E. Moir.         |
| 2. " Sir Norman Marjoribanks.                   | 5. Mr. T. R. Venkatarama Sastriyar. |
| 3. " Khan Bahadur Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur. | 6. " F. B. Evans.                   |
|   | 7. " H. A. Watson.                  |

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## Noes—cont.

8. Mr. G. T. Boag.
9. " A. M. C. Tampoe.
10. " S. H. Slater.
11. " C. B. Cotterell.
12. " P. J. Gnanavaram Pillai.
13. " R. Foulkes.
14. Abdul Wahab Sahib Bahadur.
15. Mr. Muppil Nayar.
16. Rao Bahadur O. M. Narayanan  
Nambudripad.

17. Mr. N. Siva Raj.
18. " M. V. Gangadhara Siva.
19. " V. I. Muniswami Pillai.
20. " K. Krishnan.
21. " S. N. Dorai Rajah.
22. " G. R. Premayya.
23. Swami A. S. Sahajanandam.
24. Rao Sahib R. Srinivasan.

## Neutral.

1. The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogya-  
swami Mudaliyar.
2. " Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar.
3. " Dr. P. Subbarayan.
4. Dr. (Mrs.) Muthulakshmi Reddi.
5. Mr. J. Bheemayya.
6. Subadar-Major S. A. Nanjappa Bahadur.
7. Mr. S. Venkayya.
8. " G. W. Chambers.
9. " H. F. P. Hearson.
10. " Sami Venkatachalam Chetti.
11. " C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar.

12. Mr. G. Harisarovattana Rao.
13. " R. Srinivasa Ayyangar.
14. " S. Mutbia Mudaliyar.
15. " P. Siva Rao.
16. " C. Gopala Menon.
17. The Raja of Panagal.
18. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Patro, Kt.
19. Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar.
20. " P. O. Ethirajulu Nayudu.
21. Rao Bahadur S. Ellappa Chettiyar.
22. T. M. Moidoo Sahib Bahadur.

Ayes 45. Noes 24. Neutral 22.

The motion was carried.

\* Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"Sir, I wish to move the amendment that stands in my name. I move it in substitution of the amendment of my Friend Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti as amended by Mr. T. C. Srinivasa Ayyangar. My amendment is this:

*'In lines 2 to 7 for the words "the resentment of this Council . . . Legislatures of India" substitute the words "that this Council is of opinion that in the official announcement of the appointment of the Royal Commission, the status and functions of the Committees of the Legislatures are not clearly defined and that unless an authoritative declaration is made, giving the Committees of the Legislatures an effective voice in the shaping of the decisions of the Commission at all important stages, this Council cannot co-operate with the work of the Commission".'*

"We have heard a great deal about the constitution itself, and this amendment of mine does not say anything about the constitution of the Commission. I may say at the outset that I generally agree with all that has been said regarding the constitution, the unsatisfactory nature of the constitution. With reference to my amendment itself, it is stated that Committees of the Central and the Provincial Legislatures will be elected; but as I understand the announcement made in the House of Commons and the House of Lords, the powers that are proposed to be given to these Committees are very indefinite and vague, and as I have tried to understand them, these Committees will be only practically, more or less, witnesses before the Simon Commission. They are not given any other power. It seems to me, Sir, that, as matters stand at present, the only course that is left to us is not to co-operate with this Commission; but I do not want to shut the doors fully against co-operation. We are prepared, Sir, under this resolution, to co-operate with them under certain circumstances, i.e., if more powers than are at present proposed to be given to these Committees of the



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Legislatures, powers which in the words of this amendment the Committee will be able to exercise effectively in the different stages of the consultation of the Commission, powers which will give these Committees an effective voice in the shaping of the decisions of the Commission in all important stages be given to them. I may also say that this amendment which I am moving is one that my party has adopted outside this Council. I shall explain a little more in detail what is meant by the following words of this amendment: 'unless an authoritative declaration is made giving the Committees of the Legislature an effective voice in the shaping of the decisions of the Commission at all important stages . . .'

"If, say, the Committees that have to be appointed by these Legislatures are allowed to sit with the Commission and take part in the examination and cross-examination of witnesses that may appear before the Royal Commission, that will be giving them an effective voice or power. And then again, this is what we want. These Committees of the Legislature should be given power to see all the documents, official and non official, public, private or confidential, that may be placed before the Royal Commission by the Government of India or by the Provincial Governments. These Committees of the Legislatures, according to my amendment, must be given such powers as the Commission have for scrutinizing all the materials, documentary, or oral, confidential or otherwise, that may be placed before this Commission. Further these Committees should be given power not only to examine and cross-examine witnesses that may appear before this Commission, but the power also of suggesting the calling of additional evidence, either documentarily or otherwise, and after all this evidence is taken and is placed on record, these Committees should have the power to express their opinions and decisions on the evidence. If these powers are given to the Committees, they will be able to influence the decisions of the Commission to a very large extent. Even if my amendment be carried, there is this difficulty, namely, that ultimately, whatever powers may be given to these Committees, according to the resolution that has been adopted both by the House of Commons and the House of Lords, and under the terms of the Royal Warrant appointing this Commission, these Committees of the Legislatures will not be able to report directly to the House of Parliament. This is certainly a difficulty. It would have been better if these Committees had possessed this power also. But, however, in the present stage, as far as I can see, this is not possible unless another resolution is moved in the House of Commons and in the House of Lords. I do not think this will ever take place giving these Committees this power. However, these Committees can report their decisions to their respective Legislatures, Central or Provincial, and these Legislatures can in their turn send their decisions to the Secretary of State for the consideration of the House of Commons and the House of Lords. I dare say that the opinions of these Committees will influence the House of Commons and the House of Lords and their Standing Committees to some extent in their decisions. In any case, Sir, what I submit is this. If these Committees of the Legislatures are given the powers I have suggested, that will go a long way to minimise the discontent in the country.

"I can say further that the suggestion I have referred to was already adverted to in the House of Commons itself. Mr. Ramsay Macdonald supporting the proposition for the appointment of the Royal Commission stated that the Committee of the Indian Parliament, as he called it, must be

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given all these powers. Mr. Baldwin stated that these were matters of procedure to be left to the discretion of the Simon Commission. These are matters of a far-reaching consequence and they were left to the discretion of the Simon Commission after their arrival in India. This is also what in effect was the statement of Lord Birkenhead, the Secretary of State for India, made on the day the Commission left for India. Now that the Commission has left for India, he said, let us not interfere with the procedure of the Commission in any way. The Secretary of State agrees with the Premier and says that the procedure should be left to the discretion of the Simon Commission after their arrival in India. So that, it seems to me, that neither the Premier nor the Secretary of State has shut the door for co-operation or is against our suggestion. Therefore let us not shut the door against co-operation with this Commission. If the Commission is prepared to give these powers to the Committees, then we shall co-operate; if it does not, we shall not; that is, if certain powers are granted to these Committees which will enable them effectively to influence the decision of the Commission at important stages, we shall co-operate. But as matters stand at present, it is not possible to co-operate. We tell them, well, Sirs, as matters stand at present we cannot co-operate. But, if you are prepared to accept our suggestion and give wider powers to these Committees and thus enable these Committees to do some useful work to the country, then we shall co-operate. So that I submit they will be able to see from this amendment that unless they, that is the Members of this Commission, give more powers to the Committee, the only effect will be non-co-operation. So that, it seems to me, Sir, that in these circumstances, my humble opinion which I submit is that this Council will be well advised in accepting this amendment. The other questions relating to the Commission have been debated at length in this Council and I have nothing to add to them. With these few words I commend this amendment to the acceptance of the House."

12-15  
p.m.

Rao Bahadur S. ELLAPPA CHETTIYAR :—"I second the amendment."

\* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is to substitute the amendment of Mr. Krishnan Nayar for the amendment of Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti as amended by that of Mr. T. C. Srinivasa Ayyangar. I was made to understand by Mr. P. Siva Rao that he does not propose to move his amendment. Mr. Arpudaswami Udayar wants to amend the amendment of Mr. Krishnan Nayar at this stage. I give him permission to move his amendment. I think hon. Members have had notice of the new amendment of which he has given notice. Yesterday I said that Mr. Arpudaswami Udayar and Mr. Siva Rao will be given an opportunity of moving their amendments as amendments to that of Mr. Krishnan Nayar. Mr. Siva Rao has now mentioned to me that he is not going to move any amendment. Mr. Arpudaswami Udayar has given notice of an amendment to amend the amendment of Mr. Krishnan Nayar and it has now to be moved."

Mr. S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAYAR :—"Mr. President, Sir, I move the amendment to the amendment just now moved by my Friend Mr. Krishnan Nayar :—

*'In line 1 for the words "This Council" substitute the words "This Council expresses its dissatisfaction with the constitution of the Statutory Commission and further recommends . . ."*



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“As my friend has substituted the word ‘unless’ in line 6, it is unnecessary for me to propose that amendment. I begin, Sir, by stating what are the grounds for this dissatisfaction with the Statutory Commission.”

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“The hon. Member need not move his second part because Mr. Krishnan Nayar has moved it in the amended form.”

\* Mr. S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAYAR :—“In my view the dissatisfaction does not arise from the appointment of the Commission. For although a large section of my friends raised the objection to the preamble and section 84-A regarding the Statutory Commission still at the time these were allowed to be incorporated in the Government of India Act many sections acquiesced in their passing. They never raised their voice in protest against the preamble or against the inclusion of section 84-A relating to the Statutory Commission. But, Sir, although, technically, Parliament were justified in appointing the Commission there were still three or four ways open to them. They could have told the Government of India to ask the legislatures or the political bodies and associations to formulate definite and clear proposals for the revision of the constitution or submit draft revisions of the constitution and after they were in receipt of this volume of literature they could have appointed the Commission to tour this country and conduct the necessary inquiry and examinations with the Committees associated with them. Secondly, Sir, I do not think that the dissatisfaction has arisen out of the fact that this is not a purely Indian Commission. True, some might contend that after all the Commission was not going to be supplied with more material than was available to the Muddiman Committee and that the resolutions moved in the Assembly, or the Provincial legislatures or the various political bodies were there to guide them. Even that, Sir, is not after all so very strong an argument. It reminds me of a story of three scientists, one an Englishman, one a Frenchman and the third a German, who all resolved to write a dissertation on the camel. The Frenchman went to the museum, the German buried himself in a library amid books; but the Englishman took the next steamer and went straight to the home of the camel in Arabia and wrote his dissertation after personal observation and study. There is a practical way of doing things which is far more effective, far more real and gives far greater insight into the working of institutions than merely reading the resolutions however accurately they may set down the aims and aspirations, the opinions, conventions, traditions and so on and so forth. Therefore, the Commission was quite welcome to this country. But what was to be its constitution and composition? Here, Sir, comes the chief ground of dissatisfaction, that it was not a mixed Commission and that Indian members were not appointed on that Commission. Not only that but in introducing and recommending its constitution, speeches were made, observations were made implying and exaggerating the communal differences which are, after all, petty, domestic differences, and the communal tension in the north which is more religious than political. I fail to understand why the question of communal differences was dragged in at all. I commend the honesty of British statesmen that, if they meant and believed what they said, they did not exploit those feelings to their own advantage. I am sorry that various less important considerations weighed with them but not the all-important question of consulting and respecting Indian sentiment. It cannot, indeed, be denied that some dissatisfaction would have been caused by the rejection of certain names and the

[Mr. S. Arpudawami Udayar] [25th January 1928]

selection only of certain names of prominent Indians. But then, Sir, the dissatisfaction would have been but local, of a less general character. It would have been limited to certain communities and sections of the people. It would not have become widely diffused and general as it is now. It would certainly not have united all the different political parties into one common opposition to the Commission. In other words it would not have resulted in provoking hostility where evidently no hostility was intended. It is a pity, Sir, that English statesmen so much accustomed to business methods and business habits, worshippers as they are of custom and precedent, form and rule, technicalities and formula should deprecate the value of sentiment, should show a lack of imagination and of ability to conciliate Indian sentiment. English statesmen seem to look with suspicion on sentiment, suppressing it as if it were a dangerous thing, as if it were a sign of weakness. Again, Sir, the clear object of the Statutory Commission, though not stated in so many terms, was to make an enquiry, and for this enquiry to be a success, one necessary and indispensable condition is that the Commission should come, should sit, show a clear interest in the working of the reforms, secure a thorough understanding of and a closer co-operation with the people, with the Indian people treated as equals. From the way the whole thing has been managed it appears clear that Indian opinion was not treated with consideration and offence given, though not intentionally. It is, if I may say so, a tactical blunder. Any stronger expression is not called for. Now, Sir, as regards the Justice party amendment, my hon. Friend, Mr. Krishnan Nayar, has entered into details. I too think, Sir, that there is a door left open and that it is better that we keep that door open. He referred to the speeches of Mr. Ramsay MacDonald and Lord Birkenhead. I wish to emphasize and point out the significance of the expression used by the latter, viz., that the responsibility had gone out of his hands. This means that his responsibility consisted in determining the personnel of the Commission, in introducing the Commission and in getting the sanction of the Parliament for the Commission. But as regards the method and nature of the inquiry, or as my hon. Friend remarked, the details of the procedure, they are left to the Commission, to their good will and discretion. It is certainly open to the Commission—and, I think, it is the only course open to them—to recognize the legislative committees as equal partners, to treat them as equals, to allow them to sit with them, giving them opportunities like themselves of collecting, marshalling, reviewing, selecting facts, deciding on the evidence, testing it by cross-examination or other methods and of shaping effectively the decisions arrived at by the Statutory Commission at all important stages and also of effectively shaping the draft report to be placed before the Parliament. I say, Sir, that this may very well be, and, will very probably be, the procedure adopted. Because, the mere act of the Commission coming here and asking us to interview them confers nothing, bestows no favour on the Indian people. That is no concession. It will rather widen the gulf, widen the breach, increase dissatisfaction, and if nothing more was intended, if the procedure such as the one indicated by me was not going to be adopted, I, for one, find no meaning in the Commission coming all the way to this country. Anybody is free, any association is free and any set of persons or individuals is free to make their representation to the Mother of Parliaments. They may send up their proposals to it directly. They need not necessarily place them before the Commission. This is not conferring any special right on them. The Commission will be



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conferring no privilege by consenting to receive deputations, by consenting to have interviews or consenting to receive memorandums or perhaps considered proposals or draft constitutions presented to them by different political bodies. A statesman like Sir John Simon is surely expected to know what he is about and having come so far and having left behind the cramping influences of Great Britain and breathing the Indian atmosphere, I think, he and the other members of the Commission will adopt the course I have suggested, the only course possible and honourable under the circumstances. He will understand that the legislative committees which are committees constituted by the provincial legislatures and the central Assembly, which, in their turn, have been brought into existence by the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms and therefore the creations of Parliament are sister bodies which should be received and given equal status and provided with every facility and every opportunity of sitting side by side with them, of going into everything with them, of shaping and effectively shaping and determining the decisions arrived at by the Statutory Commission at all important and formative stages. I believe in the possibility of a *rapprochement*, of an *entente cordiale*, of the harmonious working of both the Commission and the Legislative Committee. I want my friends to give up their attitude of *non possumus* and if a liberal gesture is made by that body, by the Commission, there must be a response from the other side, i.e., from us. In that sense, in the possibility of the pain caused by the constitution being allayed by the method of procedure, I move the amendment that stands in my name."

The ZAMINDAR OF SEITHUR :—"Sir, I have greatest pleasure in seconding the amendment of Mr. Arpudaswami Udayar." 12-30 p.m.

\* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The amendment of Mr. Arpudaswami Udayar is now for the discussion of the House."

\* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"Mr. President, I regret I have to oppose this amended motion of Mr. Arpudaswami Udayar, as well as the previous amendment to which this is an amendment."

\* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"It will be more convenient to dispose of first the amendment of Mr. Arpudaswami Udayar. If hon. Members want to go into the merits of the amendment of Mr. Krishnan Nayar, they will have to wait for a suitable opportunity. Now, I have declared that the amendment of Mr. Arpudaswami Udayar is for the discussion of the House."

\* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"I shall take the amendment of my Friend Mr. Arpudaswami Udayar. It is a conditional one. That is, he expects certain conditions to be fulfilled in which case we are to co operate. Now, Sir, what guarantee is there that this condition will be fulfilled? There is absolutely no guarantee. We are hoping against hopes in expecting this condition to be fulfilled."

\* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The latter portion of Mr. Arpudaswami Udayar's amendment is not before the House. I have just now read the amendment. He wants to substitute the words 'This Council expresses its dissatisfaction with the constitution of the Statutory Commission and further' for the words 'This Council' in Mr. Krishnan Nayar's amendment."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"Then I shall speak later on."

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The amendment of Mr. Arpudaswami Udayar was put to the House and declared negatived. A poll was demanded and the House divided as follows:—

*Ayes.*

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|---|--|
| 1. The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogya-swami Mudaliyar. | 17. The Zamindar of Gollapalli.            |
| 2. " Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar.                       | 18. Mr. K. Ramachandra Padayachi.          |
| 3. Dr. (Mrs.) S. Muthulakshmi Reddi.                    | 19. " U. Ramaswami Ayyar.                  |
| 4. Diwan Bahadur P. Kesava Pillai.                      | 20. " M. R. Seturatnam Ayyar.              |
| 5. Mr. A. Balakrishna Shetty.                           | 21. " S. Muttayya Mudaliyar.               |
| 6. " J. Bheemayya.                                      | 22. " P. Siva Rao.                         |
| 7. " J. Kuppuswami.                                     | 23. " C. Gopala Menon.                     |
| 8. " R. Nagan Gowda.                                    | 24. Syed Ibrahim Sahib Bahadur.            |
| 9. " T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai.                        | 25. Mr. M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar.         |
| 10. " C. R. Parthasarathi Ayyangar.                     | 26. Diwan Bahadur P. C. Ethirajulu Nayudu. |
| 11. " Ramnath Goenka.                                   | 27. Mr. P. T. Rajan.                       |
| 12. " W. P. A. Soundarapandya Nalar.                    | 28. " T. K. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar.     |
| 13. " T. C. Srinivasa Ayyangar.                         | 29. Diwan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Reddi.    |
| 14. " Chavadi Subrahmanya Pillai.                       | yar.                                       |
| 15. " S. V. Vanavudaya Gounder.                         | 30. Rao Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu.       |
| 16. " S. Arpudaswami Udayar.                            | 31. " K. Sitarama Reddi.                   |

*Noes.*

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|---|---|
| 1. The hon. Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar.          | 31. Mr. P. Anjaneyalu.                          |
| 2. " Sir Norrin Marjoribanks.                   | 32. " K. Koti Reddi.                            |
| 3. " Khan Bahadur Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur. | 33. " P. C. Venkatapati Raju.                   |
| 4. " Mr. T. E. Moir.                            | 34. " C. S. Govindaraja Mudaliyar.              |
| 5. Mr. T. R. Venkatarama Sastriyar.             | 35. " G. Harisaravottama Rao.                   |
| 6. " F. B. Evans.                               | 36. " C. N. Mutturanga Mudaliyar.               |
| 7. " H. A. Watson.                              | 37. " Abdul Hamid Khan.                         |
| 8. " G. T. Boag.                                | 38. " K. V. R. Swami.                           |
| 9. " A. M. C. Tampoe.                           | 39. Muhammad Meera Ravuttar Bahadur.            |
| 10. " S. H. Slater.                             | 40. Mr. D. Narayana Raju.                       |
| 11. " P. J. Gnanavaram Pillai.                  | 41. K. Uppi Sahib Bahadur.                      |
| 12. " R. Foulkes.                               | 42. Mr. M. Narayana Rao.                        |
| 13. " Muppil Nayar.                             | 43. " C. Obi Reddi.                             |
| 14. Rao Bahadur O. M. Nerayana Nampudiri-pad.   | 44. " A. Parasurama Rao.                        |
| 15. Mr. N. Sivaraj.                             | 45. " C. Ramasomayajulu.                        |
| 16. " M. V. Gangadhar Siva.                     | 46. Basheer Ahmad Sayeed Sahib Bahadur.         |
| 17. Rao Sahib L. C. Guruswami.                  | 47. Mr. P. Bhaktavatsala Nayudu.                |
| 18. Mr. V. I. Muniswami Pillai.                 | 48. Sriman Biswanath Das Mahasayo.              |
| 19. " C. E. Wood.                               | 49. Mr. A. Kaleswara Rao.                       |
| 20. " J. Mackenzie Smith.                       | 50. " K. S. Sivasubrahmanya Ayyar.              |
| 21. " G. W. Chambers.                           | 51. " L. K. Tulasiram.                          |
| 22. " H. F. P. Hearson.                         | 52. " K. R. Karant.                             |
| 23. " S. N. Dorai Raja.                         | 53. " K. V. Krishnaswami Nayakar.               |
| 24. " G. R. Premayya.                           | 54. " K. Madhavan Nayar.                        |
| 25. Swami A. S. Sahajanandam.                   | 55. " B. Venkataratnam.                         |
| 26. Rao Sahib K. Srinivasan.                    | 56. " R. Srinivasa Ayyangar.                    |
| 27. Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti.              | 57. " B. Ramachandra Reddi.                     |
| 28. " S. Satyamurti.                            | 58. Rao Bahadur C. S. Ratnasabhapati Mudaliyar. |
| 29. " C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar.             | 59. Muhammad Kadir Meideen Sahib Bahadur.       |
| 30. " T. Adinarayana Chettiyar.                 |   |

Ayes 31. Noes 59.

The amendment was lost.

\* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—" Mr. President, Sir, now that the table has been cleared of all conflicting amendments, the issue before the House is clear and simple: Does the House want to express its want of confidence in the Simon Commission as it is at present constituted, and say it will have nothing to do with it, or does it propose to plough the sands and request people to change their minds who have already made up their minds and will not change their minds, when we know full well, unless we are misguided dupes,



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that these conditions cannot be satisfied? What does the amendment of my Friend, the floor leader of the Justice Party, on whose general adherence to the boycott of the Simon Commission I should like to offer them my humble and sincere congratulations, amount to? I should like to know from my hon. Friend whether he sincerely believes, after reading the speeches of the Secretary of State, the statement of the Viceroy, the letter of Sir John Simon to his constituents, and last but not least, the Royal Warrant of appointment of this Commission, as a distinguished lawyer, as an experienced public man, as the leader of a party and as a statesman, His Majesty's Government, with its present Conservative majority in the House of Commons, with the acquiescence in the matter by the Labour Party, which does not know its own mind, or if it does, does not care to assert itself for the sake of a subject nation, will satisfy these conditions? What does he want? He wants that the committees of the legislatures be given an effective voice in the shaping of the decisions of the Commission at all important stages. I ask my Friend whether he does not remember section 84-A of the Government of India Act under which this Commission is appointed. This Commission has got a statutory right and a statutory duty to report to the Houses of Parliament. Can this Commission share the decision of important issues coming before them with any other body? Is it possible by statute or by common sense to compel any statutory body to share the responsibility for its own decision with any other body? There is no use playing with words, and imagining you can get something. Of course, as for the hon. Members who have made up their minds to co-operate with the Commission on some plausible excuse or other, it is impossible to argue with them. But I want my friends to read the facts. I really want to draw their rapid attention to a few important statements made by authoritative persons, which place the position of these committees beyond any ambiguity. The status and functions of these committees of legislatures have been very clearly defined and I will enumerate them chronologically. The first statement is the statement of His Excellency the Viceroy. He said:

'His Majesty's Government cannot, of course, dictate to the Commission what procedure it shall follow, but they are of opinion that its task *in taking evidence* (mark the words 'in taking evidence') would be greatly facilitated if it were to invite the Central Legislature to appoint a joint select committee chosen from its elected and nominated unofficial members which would draw up its view and proposals in writing and lay them before the Commission for examination in such manner as the latter may decide, (i.e., as the Commission may decide). This committee might remain in being for any consultation which the Commission may desire at subsequent stages of the enquiry. It should be clearly understood that the purpose of the suggestion is not to limit the discretion of the Commission in hearing other witnesses. (Mark the words 'other witnesses.') His Majesty's Government suggest that a similar procedure should be adopted with the Provincial Legislatures.'

"We shall only have the privilege which we already enjoy of giving evidence before this Commission.

"Then, Sir, we have another stage in Parliament to which I need not refer, because the amendment does not refer to that. That is so far as His Excellency the Viceroy's statement is concerned. Then we come to the debates in the House of Lords where His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, Lord Birkenhead, made the position perfectly clear. He said:

'How can any one, in those circumstances, pretend that whatever point may be disputable, the responsibility of Parliament, not only does still survive but, is not an exclusive responsibility (mark the words 'exclusive responsibility') from which Parliament cannot divorce itself without being false to the long and glorious history of the association of England and India.'

12-45  
p.m.

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"In regard to the association of England with India, his Lordship says in another place in the same speech :

'But let it be plainly said, and it cannot be too plainly said, that Parliament cannot, and will not, repudiate its own duties or its own responsibility in this matter.'

"I ask my friends whether it is possible for them to improve on that unequivocal statement, and imagine that somehow or other these committees will get some voice in the shaping of the decision of this Commission. Then, his Lordship makes reference to communal and racial differences on which I wish to say a word later on if I get a chance. I only want to say with regard to these committees what his Lordship says. His Lordship says: 'These committees are invited in a spirit of great sincerity to co-operate as colleagues with the Commission.' To do what? 'We afford them the opportunity of confronting our Commission with their own proposals, which can be made public, which can be analysed and criticized and can be accepted or rejected, after that analysis and criticism.' Is that giving you a voice, I ask in the name of common sense, that in the shaping of the decision of that Commission you can place your proposals, and they will examine them and accept or reject them? Then we go on to the speech of the amiable ex-Secretary of State, Lord Oliver. He wanted many things, but he did not have the courage to enforce his proposals. My Friend, the Christian representative of Trichinopoly, pathetically referred to the speech of Mr. Ramsay Macdonald. I am yet to learn that the leader of the Opposition in Parliament could commit the Government to any course of action. Even then, what is the position of the Labour Party? It demanded in a resolution that there should be joint meetings of the two Commissions for taking evidence and, after all the evidence has been heard and enquiries made, further consultation between the two Commissions and the report in full should in due course be presented to the Joint Committee of the two Houses of Parliament. What was the answer? Lord Reading, a past Viceroy of India, turned down Lord Oliver's proposals with great contempt, and said 'without attempting to travel in detail, to suggest for a moment that there should be two reports, one by an Indian Committee and another by a Commission to be appointed, would really be placing the Parliamentary Commission in a position which I do not think I am exaggerating when I describe it as impossible.' Therefore the committees cannot report and will not be allowed to report. Lord Birkenhead intervened later in the debate and did not say a word in answer to Lord Oliver's proposal.

"Then we come to the third stage of the debate in the House of Commons when Mr. Ramsay Macdonald indulged in a series of proposals which the Government declined to accept. He said that these committees must exchange views with the Commission when they arrive here. He wants them to be given power to supplement the number of witnesses. Even assuming these two conditions are satisfied and the Commission talks across tea tables, across dinner tables and across lunch tables or they are given the privileges to examine certain number of witnesses, does it constitute the effective shaping of the decision of these committees? Then, Sir, we are told by Mr. Ramsay Macdonald with reference to the report of these committees—and Mr. Ramsay Macdonald treats us as less than school children—he says 'I don't think these committees need report to us, they can report to their own toy Parliament and they can do what they like'. Mr. Ramsay Macdonald agrees with Lord Reading, Lord Birkenhead and



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Earl Winterton that these committees cannot and ought not to report to Parliament; but he only adds that they should report to their own Legislative Assembly.

"The last chronological statement with regard to this matter is the Royal Warrant of appointment, from which I want to read only three lines; His Majesty gives them power 'to appoint with the sanction of the Secretary of State for India any person or persons to make subordinate enquiries and to report the result to the Commission.' I trust, Mr. President, that my hon. Friend and those who may think with him that functions have not been clearly and unambiguously assigned to these committees of the legislature, they will now be satisfied that they cannot, and will not be given an effective voice in the shaping of the decision of the Commission, and that therefore the only self-respecting course for Indians of all shades of political opinion is to say that we have no use for this Commission and that we should vote for the motion as it stands here as amended by my hon. Friend. I would appeal to him particularly to note that this amendment is comprehensive enough to include all relevant and dignified and honourable points of view. I therefore commend to this House not to vote for my hon. Friend Diwan Bahadur Krishnan Nayar's amendment which takes us nowhere, but merely seeks to put off 'the evil day,' according to the same Member. This thing is impossible. We have got to tell His Majesty's Government and the British Government here that this Commission is not acceptable to us. If they change this Commission and if they make other proposals, it will be time to consider them; our Congress Party's position is clear: we have no use for Commissions at all: we stand for self-determination, we want a Round Table Conference to settle the political future of India on the Swaraj basis. When new circumstances arise, it would be open to them to review the position. I therefore commend to this House earnestly that they should consult the dignity and self-respect, in this great conflict, of this House, and fall into line with the decision of the Indian National Congress, the All-India Muslim League, the All-India Liberal Federation, the All-India Trade Union Congress and the Central Provinces Legislative Council itself. And I appeal to the hon. Ministers that they have got a distinguished example to follow, that they must give a lead and not to sit neutral, not making up their minds this way or that way at this moment, they must give a straight lead, an honest lead and an honourable lead and I appeal to them to stand by their countrymen, that they should remember that they are Ministers, that Ministries will come and go, but the dignity of this nation will be seriously jeopardized if they abdicate their functions at this moment. I appeal to all my friends of the Justice Party and the Independent Party to stand by the nation and turn down the amendment and vote for the motion."

\* Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo :—"Mr. President, Sir, I think it is very desirable at this stage we make our position clear. If we have to-day voted for the amendment of Mr. T. C. Srinivasa Ayyangar, it is because we have done so with a view that we have nothing to do with the Commission as constituted under section 84-A of the Government of India Act. It is on that interpretation that we have supported the amendment of Mr. T. C. Srinivasa Ayyangar. Sir, it has been a well-understood maxim in all the colonies of the British Empire that where responsible institutions have been established, the natural course for the Parliament is itself to cease to function. Strangely for our country the British people when the Government of India Act was on

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the anvil said that they have given responsible Government and that they have made a good beginning in responsible Government, but at the same time they go on passing Acts after Acts imposing liabilities on the Government of India and on the provinces. You cannot find in the case of any other colony the Parliament passing Civil Service Act, the Indian Church Act and so on without taking into consideration the views of the Indian nation, and also in the teeth of the opposition of the Indian people and their representatives. This being the case, it is at this stage idle to think of co-operating with the Commission that is constituted to sit in judgment over our destinies. The Congress never undertook to work out the Government of India Act and our position as a party is very clear so far as this Commission is concerned. Such of the moderates and the neo-moderates who undertook to work the Government of India Act just very shortly after, found that it was nothing but a mirage. I shall tell this House how motion after motion was brought before the Assembly demanding that more responsibility should be given at once. I refer the hon. Members of this House to the motion of Rai Bahadur J. N. Mazumdar on the 23rd September 1921 for full provincial autonomy and diarchy in the Central Government. That was carried by an overwhelming majority when there was no member of the Swaraj Party in any of the legislatures. Then again, Sir, on the 5th February 1924, Diwan Bahadur T. Ranga Achariyar brought in a resolution. He demanded that responsible Government should be established in India, or, in his own words, 'responsible Government within and dominion status without' and then the Congress Party gave its own motion as it stands to-day demanding a Round Table Conference on the basis of which the Indian constitution can be decided. That was passed by 76 votes against 48. Then on the 7th September 1925, Sir Alexander Muddiman, then Leader of the House in the Assembly, moved to accept the Majority Report of the Muddiman Committee. On that occasion the Congress Party also tabled its own motion, that is the motion demanding a Round Table Conference and laying down conditions which are necessary to satisfy the Indian aspirations, and the same was passed by 72 votes against 45."

\* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I am trying my best to understand how this will be relevant to the discussion, i.e., the history of the various motions moved in the Assembly."

\* Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo :—"That is to show that we never at any time wanted the Commission."

\* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"Here the question is to leave the door open for negotiation for the appointment and status of the committees. The amendment of Mr. Krishnan Nayar is now for the consideration of the House."

\* Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo :—"Are we not to have our say on the amendment of my Friend Mr. Chettiyar, which is to be substituted by that of Mr. Nayar?"

\* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"There will be another occasion for that."

1 p.m.

Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo :—"I am sorry, Sir. That being so, there is no justification for us now to co-operate with the Commission, which is appointed not at the desire of the people of this country, nor on the demand of their representatives, but by Parliament at a time when India was hopelessly divided. Sir, Lord Curzon earned our thanks for having given an



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awakening to India in 1905 by the partition of Bengal. Now the credit goes to Lord Birkenhead for giving us this Commission which has tended to unite the various communal and political parties, liberals and extremists, and practically brought the liberals nearer to the Congress. All this shows that no party in this House or outside it wants the Commission. Why then quarrel about words? My hon. Friend, the Member for the University, has shown that the committees of legislatures cannot do any good as they are bound to take a subordinate position. In these circumstances, we are not for any committees. What can any committee do? If it is one of compiling the number of Bills certified by the Governor, the number of censure motions flouted and the number of resolutions treated as scraps of paper, the Secretariat is there ready with their files, and the special officers with their notes."

\* Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"Mr. President, Sir, I wish to say just a few words explaining the purpose and the scope of the amendment that has been moved by Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar as the representative of our party. At a very early stage of this movement against the Simon Commission, I was one of those called upon to speak and I may say that the speech that I then made was perhaps very much the same as the speech we heard from the Deputy Leader of the Swarajist Party just now. (Swarajists: Hear, hear.) But, still, I do think that there is justification for the amendment that has now been moved by Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar. I do quite agree that the earlier pronouncements made by the authorities in England and elsewhere were of a very disappointing character. Especially the statement of His Excellency the Viceroy made at the time he announced the constitution of the Commission did not assign to the committees proposed to be appointed by the various legislative bodies any position which could be considered to be dignified. Now, the latest pronouncement of Lord Birkenhead has given us some hope that the mentality of the British authority has to a very great extent changed. He has said that there was to be as little interference on his side as possible and he was transferring from his shoulders the responsibility that till then rested on him to Sir John Simon and his colleagues. And so it seemed to the members of our party who met quite recently that it was only fair that there must still be room left for Lord Birkenhead and Sir John Simon and others to have a sort of *locus penitentiae* in this matter. Well, Sir, we yield to none—we yield not even to Mr. S. Satyamurti—in our desire to maintain the self-respect of the nation. (Cries of hear, hear.) We do feel as indignant as they do in respect of the constitution of the Commission. But the amendment of Mr. T. C. Srinivasa Ayyangar to which most of the members of the Swarajist Party have given their assent is liable to the usual criticism that is advanced against our proposals, that they are very vague and do not mean anything definite. Mr. Satyamurti said that, if Mr. Krishnan Nayar's amendment is accepted, it will lead nowhere. Perhaps, Sir, I may say that criticism will be more legitimate if it was advanced against the amendment of Mr. T. C. Srinivasa Ayyangar which has been accepted by the House. I was one of those, no doubt, who voted for the amendment because I am one of those who think that it will be a disaster not to have a resolution passed accepting boycott in some form or other (hear, hear). If nothing else is going to be passed, I shall be certainly a party to the passing of Mr. T. C. Srinivasa Ayyangar's amendment. But I do think that the amendment moved by Mr. M. Krishnan Nayar will be an improvement on

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that of Mr. T. C. Srinivasa Ayyangar for this reason, that it has placed before the House something more definite than that of Mr. T. C. Srinivasa Ayyangar. As the hon. the Revenue Member remarked, whatever be the mental reservations behind those words 'as at present constituted' there is no difference between the motion as tabled by the members of the Swarajist Party and the amendment moved by Mr. T. C. Srinivasa Ayyangar. Though I do not agree with every word of what the hon. the Member for Revenue has said, I do think there is a good deal of substantial truth in that statement. Unless we are prepared to say in our amendment something definite, to give some way out for the British Government and the other authorities, to get out of the first blunder which they had committed, I should think any amendment will be purposeless. It is in that view, to afford a chance for the exercise by them of the *locus penitentiae* to which I hope every human being and human institution must have a right, that we have tabled this amendment. It is not because we are lacking in the desire to express our indignation and resentment at the constitution of the Commission, or are unwilling to co-operate with the other parties or organizations who want a boycott of this Commission. Nothing that the British Government has done within recent years has created a greater unity or roused a greater amount of popular indignation in this country than the present constitution of the Commission has done. We do realize it as much as the Swarajists, but we do think that this amendment tabled by us would be free from the criticism usually advanced that we are making vague statements and do not commit ourselves to anything. It is only for that reason that we have tabled this amendment and not because, as the hon. the Deputy Leader of the Swarajist Party seems to think, that we are less desirous to-day of expressing our indignation and joining the boycott unless conditions improve very materially. With these few words, I say that the amendment of Mr. Krishnan Nayar is really justifiable and does not in any way militate against the views of the Congress Party as expressed in the amendment of Mr. T. C. Srinivasa Ayyangar."

\* Mr. C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR :—"Mr. President, Sir, as a Congressman, I desire to say a few words on the resolution and the amendment proposed. The Congress has passed a resolution recently. . ."

\* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"Order, order. Let us first of all deal with the amendment of Mr. M. Krishnan Nayar. For the convenience of the House, I may again say that the amendment of Mr. Krishnan Nayar is for the consideration of the House. If hon. Members want to speak generally on the amendment as accepted, I think they will have ample opportunities to do so."

\* Mr. C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR :—"I am opposing it, Sir."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I request the hon. Member not to speak on the amendment or the resolution of Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti but only confine his remarks to the amendment of Mr. M. Krishnan Nayar."

"I think Mr. J. A. Saldanha wants a chance to speak generally on the resolution."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"On this particular point, Sir?"

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—"He wants to speak on every point,"



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\*The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Then he may not catch the eye of the President on the general point. I think the House is now ready for the vote on the motion of Mr. M. Krishnan Nayar."

The question is

"In lines 2 to 7 for the words 'the resentment of this Council . . . . . legislatures of India' substitute the words 'that this Council is of opinion that in the official announcement of the appointment of the Royal Commission, the status and functions of the Committees of the Legislatures are not clearly defined and that until an authoritative declaration is made, giving the Committees of the legislature an effective voice in the shaping of the decisions of the Commission at all important stages, this Council cannot co-operate with the work of the Commission'."

The motion was put to the House and declared lost.

Diwan Bahadur Krishnan Nayar demanded a poll and the House divided as follows:—

*Ayes.*

- |                                     |   |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| 1. Mr. P. J. Gnanavaram Pillai.     | 11. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Patro.                |
| 2. " H. B. Ari Gowder.              | 12. Diwan Bahadur M. Krishna Nayar.             |
| 3. " A. B. Shetti.                  | 13. " P. C. Ethirajulu Nayudu.                  |
| 4. Mahmud Sohamnad Sahib Bahadur.   | 14. Mr. P. T. Rajan.                            |
| 5. Mr. N. Siva Raj.                 | 15. " T. K. Chidambaramatha Mudaliyar.          |
| 6. " W. P. A. Soundarapandia Nadar. | 16. Itao Bahadur S. Ellappa Chettiyar.          |
| 7. " S. Muttayya Mudaliyar.         | 17. Diwan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Reddi-<br>yar. |
| 8. " P. Siva Rao.                   | 18. T. M. Moidoo Sahib Bahadur.                 |
| 9. " C. Gopala Menon.               | 19. Rao Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu.            |
| 10. The Raja of Panagal.            | 20. " K. Sitarama Reddiyar.                     |

*Noes.*

- |                                     |  |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| 1. The Zamindar of Seithur.         | 23. Mr. D. Narayana Raju.                          |
| 2. Mr. V. Ch. John.                 | 24. Dr. B. S. Mallayya.                            |
| 3. " C. R. Parthasarathi Ayyangar.  | 25. K. Uppi Sahib Bahadur.                         |
| 4. " Ramanath Goenka.               | 26. Mr. Mothay Narayana Rao.                       |
| 5. " Nagan Gowda.                   | 27. " C. Obi Reddi.                                |
| 6. " T. C. Srinivasa Ayyangar.      | 28. " A. Parasurama Rao.                           |
| 7. " Chavadi K. Subrahmanya Pillai. | 29. " C. Ramasomayajulu.                           |
| 8. " S. V. Vanavudaiya Goundar.     | 30. Baheer Ahmad Sayeed Sahib Bahadur.             |
| 9. " S. N. Dorai Raja.              | 31. Mr. P. Bhaktavatsalu Nayudu.                   |
| 10. The Zamindar of Gollapalli.     | 32. Sriman Biswanath Das Mahasayo.                 |
| 11. Mr. U. Ramaswami Ayyar.         | 33. Mr. A. Kaleswara Rao.                          |
| 12. " Sami Venkatachalam Chetti.    | 34. " R. Srinivasa Ayyangar.                       |
| 13. " S. Satyamurti.                | 35. " K. S. Sivasubrahmanya Ayyar.                 |
| 14. " C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar. | 36. " L. K. Tulasiram.                             |
| 15. " T. Adinarayana Chettiyar.     | 37. " K. R. Karant.                                |
| 16. " P. Anjaneyulu.                | 38. " K. V. Krishnaswami Nayakar.                  |
| 17. " P. C. Venkatapati Raju.       | 39. " K. Madhavan Nayar.                           |
| 18. " C. S. Govindaraja Mudaliyar.  | 40. " B. Venkataratnam.                            |
| 19. " G. Harisarvottama Rao.        | 41. " J. A. Saldanha.                              |
| 20. " C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliyar.   | 42. Rao Bahadur C. S. Ratnasabhapati<br>Mudaliyar. |
| 21. Abdul Hamid Khan Sahib Bahadur. |  |
| 22. Mr. K. V. R. Swami Nayudu.      |  |

*Neutral.*

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1. The hon. Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar.             | 5. The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogya-<br>swami Mudaliyar. |
| 2. " Sir Norman Marjoribanks.                      | 6. " Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar.                           |
| 3. " Khan Bahadur Muhammad<br>Usman Sahib Bahadur. | 7. " Dr. P. Subbarayan.                                     |
| 4. " Mr. T. E. Moir.                               | 8. Dr. (Mrs.) Muthulakshmi Reddi.                           |

Neutral—cont.

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- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 9. Diwan Bahadur P. Kesava Pillai.           | 23. Mr. V. I. Muniswami Pillai.             |
| 10. Mr. T. R. Venkatarama Sastriyar.         | 24. „ K. Krishnan.                          |
| 11. „ F. B. Evans.                           | 25. „ C. E. Wood.                           |
| 12. „ H. A. Watson.                          | 26. „ J. Mackenzie Smith.                   |
| 13. „ G. T. Boag.                            | 27. „ G. W. Chambers.                       |
| 14. „ A. M. C. Tampoe.                       | 28. „ H. F. P. Hearson.                     |
| 15. „ S. H. Slater.                          | 29. „ K. Ramachandra Padayachi.             |
| 16. „ R. Foulkes.                            | 30. „ G. R. Premayya.                       |
| 17. „ J. Bheemayya.                          | 31. Rao Sahib R. Srinivasan.                |
| 18. „ Muppil Nayar.                          | 32. The Kumararaja of Venkatagiri.          |
| 19. „ J. Kuppuswami.                         | 33. Mr. M. A. Manickavelu Nayakar.          |
| 20. Subadar-Major S. A. Nanjappa Bahadur.    | 34. „ B. Ramachandra Reddi.                 |
| 21. Rao Bahadur O. M. Narayanan Nambudripad. | 35. Muhammad Khadir Mohideen Sahib Bahadur. |
| 22. Mr. M. V. Gangadhara Siva.               |   |

Ayes 20. Noes 42. Neutral 35.

The motion was negatived.

**BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED SAHIB BAHADUR** :—“ May I know the number of neutral Members, Sir ? ”

\* The hon. the **PRESIDENT** :—“ The proceedings will show that. ”

**Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR** :—“ The number of neutral Members, Sir ? ”

\* The hon. the **PRESIDENT** :—“ Thirty-five. They are not large enough to carry the motion. ” (Laughter.)

1-15 p.m. \* The hon. the **PRESIDENT** :—“ I think it will be for the convenience of the House if, at this stage, I put the amendment of Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti, as further amended by Mr. T. C. Srinivasa Ayyangar, to the vote of the House. The motion before the House is this :

*‘ In lines 2 to 7 for the words “ do convey . . . legislatures in India ” substitute the words “ be pleased to convey to the Viceroy and His Majesty’s Government that this Council has no confidence in and will have no thing to do with the Statutory Commission as it is at present constituted ” . ’*

The motion was put and declared lost.

**Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti** demanded a poll and the House divided thus :—

Ayes.

- |                                      |   |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| 1. Dr. (Mrs.) S. Muthulakshmi Reddi. | 21. Mr. C. S. Govindaraja Mudaliyar.    |
| 2. Diwan Bahadur P. Kesava Pillai.   | 22. „ G. Harisarvottama Rao.            |
| 3. Mr. A. B. Shetti.                 | 23. „ C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliyar.       |
| 4. „ J. Kuppuswami.                  | 24. Abdul Hamid Khan Sahib Bahadur.     |
| 5. „ R. Nagan Gowda.                 | 25. Mr. K. V. R. Swami.                 |
| 6. „ T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai.     | 26. Muhammad Meera Ravuttar Bahadur.    |
| 7. „ C. R. Parthasarathi Ayyangar.   | 27. Mr. D. Narayana Raju.               |
| 8. „ Ramananth Goenka.               | 28. Dr. B. S. Mallaya.                  |
| 9. „ T. C. Srinivasa Ayyangar.       | 29. K. Uppi Sahib Bahadur.              |
| 10. „ Chavadi K. Subrahmanya Pillai. | 30. Mr. C. Marudavanam Pillai.          |
| 11. „ S. V. Vanavudaiya Goundar.     | 31. „ Narayana Rao.                     |
| 12. „ U. Ramaswami Ayyar.            | 32. „ C. Obi Reddi.                     |
| 13. „ M. R. Seturathnam Ayyar.       | 33. „ A. Parasurama Rao.                |
| 14. „ Sami Venkatachalam Chetti.     | 34. „ C. Ramasomaya Julu.               |
| 15. „ S. Satyamurti.                 | 35. Basheer Ahmad Sayeed Sahib Bahadur. |
| 16. „ C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar.  | 36. „ P. Bhaktavatsulu Nayudu.          |
| 17. „ T. Adinarayana Chettiyar.      | 37. Sriman Biswanath Das Mahasayo.      |
| 18. „ P. Anjaneyulu.                 | 38. Mr. A. Kaleswara Rao.               |
| 19. „ K. Koti Reddi.                 | 39. „ K. Srinivasa Ayyangar.            |
| 20. „ P. C. Venkatapati Raju.        | 40. „ K. Sivasubrahmanya Ayyar.         |



Ayes—cont.

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41. Mr. L. K. Tulasiram.
42. " K. B. Karant.
43. " K. V. Krishnaswami Nayakar.
44. " K. Madhavan Nayar.
45. " B. Venkataratnam.
46. " S. Muttayya Mudaliyar.
47. " P. Siva Rao.
48. " J. A. Saldanha.
49. " C. Gopala Menon.
50. The Kumararaja of Venkatagiri.
51. Syed Ibrahim Sahib Bahadur.
52. Mr. M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar.
53. " B. Ramachandra Reddi.

54. Rao Bahadur C. S. Ratnasabhapatil Mudaliyar.
55. Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar.
56. " P. C. Ethirajulu Nayudu.
57. Mr. P. T. Rajan.
58. " T. K. Chidambaramatha Mudaliyar.
59. Rao Sahib S. Ellappa Chettiyar.
60. Mahammad Kadir Mohideen Sahib Bahadur.
61. Diwan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar.
62. Rao Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu.
63. Mr. K. Sarabha Reddi.
64. Rao Bahadur K. Sifarama Reddiyar.

Noes.

1. The hon. Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar.
2. " Sir Norman Marjorikanks.
3. " Khan Bahadur Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur.
4. " Mr. T. E. Moir.
5. " Dr. P. Subbarayan.
6. Mr. T. R. Venkatarama Sastriyar.
7. " F. B. Evans.
8. " H. A. Watson.
9. " G. T. Boag.
10. " A. M. C. Tampoe.
11. " S. H. Slater.
12. " P. J. Gnanavaram Pillai.
13. " R. Foulkes.
14. " V. Ch. John.

15. Mr. Mahmud Schamnad Sahib Bahadur.
16. Mr. Muppil Nair of Kavalappara.
17. Mr. N. Siva Raj.
18. " M. Gangadhara Siva.
19. " L. C. Guruswami.
20. " V. I. Muniswami Pillai.
21. " K. Krishnan.
22. " C. E. Wood.
23. " S. M. Smith.
24. " G. W. Chambers.
25. " H. F. P. Hearson.
26. " G. R. Premayya.
27. Rao Sahib R. Srinivasan.
28. Mr. S. N. Dorai Raja.

Neutral.

1. The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar.
2. " Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar.
3. The Zamindar of Seithur.
4. Mr. H. B. Ari Gowder.
5. " J. Bheemayya.
6. Subadar-Major S. A. Nanjappa Bahadur.
7. Rao Bahadur O. M. Narayana Nambudiripad.

8. Mr. Ramjee Rao.
9. " S. Venkayya.
10. " K. Abdul Hye Sahib.
11. " K. Ramachandra Padayachi.
12. The Zamindar of Gollapalli.
13. The Raja of Panagal.
14. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Patro.
15. T. M. Modico Sahib Bahadur.

Ayes 64. Noes 28. Neutral 15.

The motion was carried.

\* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Now, the amended motion is for the discussion of the House."

At this stage the House adjourned for lunch.

## After Lunch (2-30 p.m.)

\* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The amended resolution runs thus :—

*'That this Council recommends to the Government that they be pleased to convey to the Viceroy and His Majesty's Government that this Council has no confidence in and will have nothing to do with the Statutory Commission as it is at present constituted.'*"

\* Mr. C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR :—" Mr. President, Sir, as a Congressman I desire to say a few words on the resolution. The Congress has passed a resolution in the following terms regarding this matter :—

*'Whereas the British Government have appointed the Statutory Commission in utter disregard of India's right to self-determination, this Congress resolves that the only self-respecting course for India to adopt is to boycott the Commission at every stage and in every form.'*

[Mr. C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliyar]

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"Here follows directions as to how the boycott is to be carried out.

"I desire to assert that we, Congressmen, stand by this resolution. To us the Statutory Commission in any form, however constituted and whatever its terms of reference, is unacceptable, if the procedure in any manner fails to give effect to our right to self-determination. If our party amendment does not take up this attitude in its fullness, it is because on a question of such nation-wide importance we want to accommodate other parties as much as it is consistent with our principles. It is not to be understood that we have given up the position implied in the Congress resolution. For the purpose of securing unanimity, we are willing to lower our flag in the words of our leader. But let me declare that at no time will the Congress accept any Statutory Commission in derogation of the principle of self-determination.

"In my address as Chairman of the Reception Committee of the recent session of the Indian National Congress, I drew pointed attention to some of the reasons why we should boycott this Commission. I then said:

'Firstly under the principles involved and the pledges given during the Great War we are entitled to decide what the form and extent of our self-government should be. In spite of the most solemn declarations and pledges given by the foremost British statesmen, India was insulted by the inclusion in the Preamble to the Government of India Act of 1919, of terms which denied her right to self-determination. This was a gross betrayal and treachery which the united voice of India had been relentlessly condemning. To acquiesce in the assertion of that pernicious doctrine now implied in the appointment of an all-British Commission would be to abandon our self-respect.'

'Secondly, the circumstances of the appointment of the Commission constitute a contemptuous rejection of the National Demand passed by the Legislative Assembly in 1924 and reiterated in 1925. No reason has been vouchsafed to us why the Assembly's demand has been dealt with in this perfunctory manner. It is an insult to the elected representatives of our people and consequently to the entire Indian nation.

'Thirdly, even the moderate demand made by the Liberals for the inclusion of a substantial proportion of Indians in the Commission has been ignored. I desire it to be distinctly understood that we, the Congressmen, will not be satisfied with anything less than a Constituent Convention for the determination of our future constitution, in which representatives of Britain may also be permitted to deliberate, but only as equals to safeguard any vested interests they may have in this country. The inclusion, in the Commission, of Indians chosen at random will not conciliate the Congress which stands for the principle of self-determination, logically worked out.'

'Fourthly, the Commission should be ruthlessly boycotted, for it implies the application to India of doctrines which are contrary to the usages governing the relations between England and the Dominions. Shall we permit ourselves to be dealt with as inferiors in the Commonwealth of Nations forming the British Empire? An emphatic negative must be our unequivocal answer. Canada, Australia and South Africa were allowed the right of self-determination; and with one important exception the Parliament no more tinkered with their drafts than merely dot the i's and cross the t's. Why should India alone be forced to a different course of constitutional development? It implies inferiority and we must resist every such implication. And further we desire to assert on this occasion that it is essential to the dignity and national self-respect of India not to permit any extraneous authorities and influences however potent to dictate to her what her government should be. To acquiesce in the unwarranted and dangerous presumption of the British Parliament would be a surrender of our self-respect and would harm and demoralize our public life, not to mention the degradation in which it would involve us among the civilized nations of the world. Further it is amply clear that our non-participation in this Commission will not anyway jeopardise our political progress. The haughty Conservatives of the British Parliament whose ranks are reinforced by the no less jingoist section of Labourites under Mr. Ramsay MacDonald whose political masquerade as friends of India is at an end have already prejudged our case, and there is nothing to be lost by our stern refusal to regularize their judgment by helping in the so-called inquiry. I have therefore no hesitation in adding my humble voice to the chorus of approval which has met the Boycott programme.



[Mr. C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliyar]

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'I desire at this stage to make one or two observations on the misgivings felt by honest friends of India as to our attitude towards certain domestic questions, peculiarly the legacy of British Rule in India. I assure the minorities and the special interests who have been persistently misled by interested persons that in a free and democratic India their interests would be safer than now. India has through history been the asylum of the oppressed and the persecuted and it is part of our national character to treat minorities hospitably and even charitably. Protection to minorities will be the first canon of political conduct in Swaraj India.

'Next we must repudiate the suggestion that Britain should ever be the peace-maker in India holding its diverse interests and peoples in justice to each other, but in subjection to herself. We must proclaim our right and our capacity to settle equitably and honourably all these delicate questions. Thus there is no argument for co-operation with the Statutory Commission except the argument of fear, of toadyism and of atrophied political sense.'

'Now, Sir, I desire to add just a few words more. Hon. Members seem to think that if the Legislative Committees are given equal status and powers with the Commission itself, we might then co-operate with the present Commission. There is a fallacy in the position. Congressmen have always taken the view that these Legislatures with the over-dose of official and nominated members, not to mention the representatives of the so-called special interests, are not the true reflection of the Indian democracy, and cannot negotiate on behalf of the nation. What we really want is, to use the familiar but clumsy expression, a Round Table Conference of equals, met to decide common questions. This is really self-determination, and not the other arrangement by which our fitness is examined by governmental committees, responsible not to the people of the country, but to the Government itself.

'Let me now make an appeal to the Justice Party to whole-heartedly support us on this unique occasion. By voting for this resolution they lose nothing, but the nation gains in unanimity and the strength that unanimity yields. Do they imagine that the authorities in England are really going to alter their arrangements to accommodate them? It is an illusion to think that the Legislative Committees will be placed on an equal footing with the Commission, even if that arrangement were satisfactory. I ask them to read the proceedings of Parliament, and they will then understand it. What Mr. Ramsay Macdonald did not achieve, our friends cannot hope to. I ask them to shake off their misgivings and mistrust and walk into our camp at least on an issue of this character. This habit of co-operation will grow, and will help the growth of a united nation resisting and overcoming the matchless oppressions of these aliens.

'My next appeal is to the Ministers and their followers. The Chief Minister in particular has always prided himself that he was as much a Congressman as any of us on this side of the House. It is up to him now to prove that claim by standing by the Congress mandate. Very disappointing announcements have appeared in the press as to his attitude. I must ask him not to betray the country, for it amounts to nothing less if he should not support us. To the Ministerialists I must say that we have now a claim on their support. Now that their amendment has been passed, they should join us in their full numbers.

'I shall conclude this long speech by appealing, fervently and in a spirit of humility, to the members of the backward communities, to come over to us, as in all future they must sink or sail with us. The days of British

[Mr. C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliyar]      [25th January 1928]

Imperialism are numbered, and they will be both unpatriotic and foolish to ally with that decaying institution against us. Let them forget not, too, that even the position to which they have now attained is the result of years of unselfish work of the Congress and Congressmen. I ask them earnestly to cast their lot with us in joy and in suffering.

“With these words I support the amended resolution before the House.”

MR. N. SIVA RAJ :—“Mr. President, it is a matter for regret that any Indian should feel delighted to oppose this motion. Sir, the decision to boycott the Simon Commission rests upon one or two grounds. The first is the right of self-determination. It is very interesting and in fact very inspiring to use such words as ‘self-determination’, ‘self-government’ and ‘Swaraj’, but the conditions are wanting in our country at the present day. Because those people who to-day clamour for Swaraj, that they should have a constitution of their own, that they have got the right of self-determination, have failed to stand by their country in their attitude towards their own kith and kin. May I tell them that, while they recognize the bane of untouchability, do they not still refuse the depressed classes to take water from their own wells? Again, while they deplore their illiteracy, do they not refuse admission to the depressed classes in their institutions? It is more than a decade when they recognized these evils and still nothing has been done to ameliorate them.

“I am with the Mover of the resolution in boycotting the Simon Commission. (Hear, hear.) I am for freedom, provided that when it comes it is not monopolized by a certain class of people at the top. (Cries of ‘No, no’.) The past does not warrant the conclusion of the voices, and it is full of despair. (Cries of ‘No, no’.) That we are untouchables, you say because we do not fare better at your hands. Does not history repeat itself? What happened in the past will happen in the future. But we will agree to any scheme under which our interests may be safeguarded. But what we fear is that in the present state of our country, whatever in theory or in law we may be entitled to, in practice that power will be ineffective. Because, know that even the limited franchise given to us under the Reforms we are not able to exercise. At every stage in our life and for everything we have to do we are under the thumb of the caste Hindus. We want to support the Simon Commission, not in any spirit of opposition to those who want to boycott it, but merely because we want to avail ourselves of the opportunity that this Commission affords—impartial body that it is—of placing our case before that body and through that body, before the British Empire and before the whole world. Our case is that for two thousand years the people who have been living side by side with us have treated us as no better than animals. They have treated us like dogs. They say that they are our brethren, but they have treated us worse than brutes.”

MR. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED :—“What are the Englishmen doing?”

MR. N. SIVA RAJ :—“It is no part of my case.”

\* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“Hon. Members will not be in order if they interrupt in long sentences. Only monosyllabic interruptions are allowed.”

MR. N. SIVA RAJ :—“I have been asked how the Englishmen treat us. I am not here to express an opinion on that matter. Those who aspire for the freedom of India ought to know that they should treat us better. Have



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[Mr. N. Siva Raj]

they done anything practically to help the depressed classes? (Cries of 'Yes'.) Mahatma Gandhi wanted to do something for the depressed classes; but he has been given the go-by by the Swarajists. (Mr. Satyamurti: 'No'.) It is Mahatma Gandhi who brought the question of the depressed classes into practical politics. But finding that it would be inconvenient, it has been given the go-by. (Voices: 'No, no'.) I shall discuss this question outside the House if anybody desires it; but I do not want to be interrupted here.

"We want to exercise our self-determination and put our case before the Commission and show to the whole world that 60 million human beings are treated in this corner of the world as worse than brutes. I do not believe in self-determination as a principle; it is only an impulse to certain definite action. I am one of those who believe that no freedom, no real freedom, can be got for India without the co-operation of the depressed classes. (Hear, hear.) All such questions as the Hindu-Muslim problem will be solved automatically if the question of the depressed classes is solved first. But till then we want to be under the protection of some power, because we are not in a position to trust our own countrymen. For as soon as the power is released from the British Government it will go into the hands of the educated classes who are mostly the caste Hindus. What step did they take for the last ten years for the elevation of the depressed classes?

"Some hon. Members say that they would be willing to co-operate with the Commission if the committees of the Legislative Councils are given equal powers with the Commission. But we have no faith in the committees of the Legislature as they are at present constituted. Even then we will have to put our case before the Commission. That is the reason why we do not want to boycott this Commission. Our past experience tells us that there is nothing to justify us to co-operate with the other parties in boycotting the Commission."

MR. ABDUL HAMID KHAN :—"Mr. President, Sir, I did not propose to join in this debate on a question which has been agitating the country ever since the announcement of the Statutory Commission. It really pained me and must have pained every patriotic Indian to hear a brother Indian coming forward to co-operate with the Commission for the simple reason that his community had not been treated properly by another section of his countrymen. Assuming for the sake of argument that these backward communities have been cruelly treated, how does it justify them to co-operate with the foreigner who has insulted his country? During the Great War did the ordinary people in England refuse to fight side by side with the rich people simply because they had not had all the comforts and amenities of life enjoyed by the rich people, the lords? Did not all of them to a man go and fight the enemy? Did the labourers stay at home because the capitalists had not redressed their grievances? Is this the time I ask, for any Indian, however depressed he may be, to come forward to co-operate with the Commission? Sir, I earnestly appeal to my brothers who belong to the Adi-Dravida community not to lose this opportunity of co-operating with their own countrymen at this juncture and pave the way for better understanding and co-operation hereafter. By co-operating with the other communities at this time, they will be paving the way for the attainment of Swaraj where all the communities will have equal powers and

[Mr. Abdul Hamid Khan]

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facilities. How long are they going to depend, let me ask them, upon those whose interests are not in this country but are mainly outside the country? They are not here either for the Adi-Dravidas or for the Brahmans; they are not here either for the Hindus or for the Muhammadans; they are here only for themselves. How then do they expect any help from them any longer? What did they do during the past 150 years while the power was in their hands? What did they do for the education of the depressed classes and for removing the various other disabilities they suffer from? It is not because of the social disabilities they suffer from that they were not able to do much to raise them from the present status. These social disabilities would have vanished long ago if the British Government had a mind to give them educational and other facilities. It is only recently since the Reforms were introduced which gave the people some little power that something has been done for the Adi-Dravidas. But what about the century and a half previously? Did not this community consisting of seven million people appeal to the British Government; did they not always serve them; and what was the return for all this? Their present condition shows that. Mr. President, I appeal to them to co-operate with us when their co-operation is most needed and not to lag behind any other community. They are our brothers; we are all equals and we will continue to be equals hereafter. Let not our domestic quarrels which can be easily solved when we are free in this country stand in the way of their co-operating with us."

3 p.m.

Rao Sahib R. SRINIVASAN :—"Mr. President, Sir, I am a member of the depressed classes. I represent them on this Council. They are treated by the caste Hindus as untouchables, unapproachables and even as unseeables. These untouchables have complaints to make to the Royal Commission against the touchables. Inclusion of an Indian in any capacity in the Royal Commission of enquiry will be prejudicial to the untouchables.

"To boycott the Royal Commission is to treat it as untouchable and unapproachable. Boycotting of the Royal Commission is a political bluffing. It is to blind the Commission that it may not know anything about castes, which are accumulations of drugs and pestilence of ages in India.

"Of all the invaders of India, Aryans were the worst. They entangled Indians in a system of castes which divided them into several sections to rule one over the other and to live one upon the other and to exclude those that did not get into the caste entanglement as untouchables. Caste and untouchability are curses in India brought by Aryans of which the political leaders in India now say that they feel ashamed to face a foreigner in whose country such a curse does not exist.

"Englishmen came into India as traders. By accident they became rulers. Indians helped them to put the country in order. Communications were opened by several means; western education, free trade and freedom to women were given. Hon. Members of this House see to-day an Indian woman, I mean our hon. Deputy President, take the President's Chair. Englishmen, the rulers, bow to be ruled and sit at the foot of the Chair. Sir, was there any government in India so just, so liberal and so democratic? Had the Englishmen made up their minds to rule the country permanently, they would have immigrated their people to cold regions in India, established a Government like what is in Australia, Canada and other countries, framed laws and regulations to suit them, kept Indians in ignorance and subservience that they might live upon them. No; they want to put the country in order, free and capable to manage itself.



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[Mr. R. Srinivasan]

“His Majesty the King-Emperor sends certain able and impartial men to enquire into the various conditions and to ascertain if the present form of self-government can be extended. I hope Indians who aspire for full self-government or independence will be honest and not try to throw dust in the eyes of the Commission.

“We untouchables want the Commission to enquire into our grievances and to extend the degree of responsible Government as the untouchables advance in social and economic conditions.

“If the Commission goes back without any enquiry on the degree of responsible Government extended, leaving the untouchables in the hands of their oppressors, the lives of the untouchables—sixty millions of them in India—will not be worth living.

“We welcome the Royal Commission. I oppose the motion.”

Mr T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR:—“Mr. President, Sir, it is a well-known fact that in all civilized countries the Legislative Council represents real public opinion. But the recent history of the Council will not unfortunately justify that conclusion. Often and often has this Council passed resolutions which do not represent the views of the public. But to-day I rejoice at the prospect of presenting to proud England the real feelings of the Indian mind. I therefore consider this day as a red-letter day in the legislative history of our province.

“My task, Sir, has therefore been rendered easier and I shall address a few words to only those who want to stand neutral or who have made up their minds to oppose this resolution. It is also a well-known fact that people often fail to put themselves in the position of others and realise what result their action would have upon them. It is this misunderstanding that is the cause of differences among us. I request those gentlemen who have either made up their minds or are making up their minds not to join us, to put themselves in our position for a few minutes and to realise what this attitude of theirs means to us. To understand the mind of the country there cannot be a better study than that of the resolutions of the National Assembly, known as the Indian National Congress. The resolutions of that National Assembly are so very fresh in the minds of the public that I need not repeat them here. But in drawing attention to the resolutions of that National Body I request hon. Members to study not only the resolution about the boycott of the Simon Commission but also other resolutions which have been passed along with that resolution. I request hon. Members to remember that the boycott of the Simon Commission was resolved upon not as an isolated act but as a course of conduct which, under the present policy of Great Britain, is the only one which a self-respecting ruled race can adopt.

“Sir, the world is now full of rumours about the next war. People who have been to Europe have come back carrying tales about the great preparations—obviously secret—which are going on in the minds of our British rulers; they aim at putting down the Asiatic Menace. To support that view we had only very recently the attitude shown by England towards China. When two sections of the Chinese people were quarrelling among themselves, what justification was there for Britain to send enormous troops? Again, Sir, we know that the action of Britain in Egypt has been condemned by the civilized world; we also know—though it is not recent—that England’s

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attitude towards Turkey would have been very much different but for the fact that Turkey was able to assert her self-respect. To go a little further back into history, I would draw the attention of the House to the history of Ireland. What terrible years were passed through by the Irish when the English tried to put down their national aspirations with an iron hand, with blood and with gun-powder. There have been many an incident during the last few years in the history of England which naturally filled the mind of the world, especially the Asiatic world, with the sinister moves of England towards suppressing what is called the Asiatic Menace. If a more tangible proof is wanted I remind the House of the Singapore case. Therefore it is that the Indians have got a natural apprehension that the intention of England towards India is not all well in spite of kind words."

\* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I think the hon. Member will be in order if he shows his disapproval of the constitution of the Commission but not of the acts of the British nation."

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—"At this critical time Miss Mayo in America has published blood-curdling statistics from the figures and the records of hospitals and of Government Departments who have given her information to produce a most morbid book. Indians may be deceived for a hundred and fifty years. But they are not so blind as to be deceived any longer. If we put all these facts together we feel suspicious about the intentions of England. At such a time it is the duty of England, if she wanted to be honest and if she wanted to convince the world that she is honest, to have given us a Commission which would have helped the Indians to frame their own constitution. But to impose a Commission, upon a long-suffering people, consisting entirely of men of their own race, consisting mostly of dark horses with no previous sympathy or knowledge of India is to insult the Indian nation. In spite of the loud pronouncements of Lord Birkenhead the committees which are to be appointed—it is an after-thought—would have no real power at all. I therefore appeal to this House to help us in adopting the only course open to a self-respecting people, viz., to boycott this Commission."

\* Mr. S. H. SLATER :—"Sir, I should like to add my voice to that of my hon. Friends Mr. Siva Raj and Mr. Srinivasan and to congratulate the depressed classes on the courage they have shown in overcoming the temptation offered to them to join their countrymen in the boycott. It is gratifying to see from the speeches of the various hon. Members in this House what recognition has been given to the importance of the position of the community called the 'depressed classes' in regard to the political future of the country. It is extremely gratifying to notice what importance has been attached to their position. Yesterday, Sir, a challenge was thrown down by the Leader of the Congress Party. He invited the members of the depressed classes to join in what he regarded as the almost unanimous determination to boycott the Commission and to throw in their lot with the Swarajya Party and reap with them the advantages which he said would follow from their action. He asked hon. Members representing the depressed classes 'what had the European or the British Government done for them that they should adhere to that Government'. But as far as I could hear, he had no reply to the very pertinent interjection that arose from the back benches as to what the Indians have done for the depressed classes during the



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last 2,000 years. I feel sure that the Leader of the Congress Party would have answered that question if he had an answer. I am glad to see that the blandishments that he held out have been resisted.

“Possibly he and his Party, or a Swaraj Government of the future will be prepared to offer the members of the depressed classes some consolation such as the removal of those disabilities under which they have been suffering in the matter of amenities of civilization, such as commodious house-sites, good water-supply, and facilities for education and perhaps even to find them an occasional seat on a local board when it does not happen to be required by anyone else. But, Sir, the depressed classes have a much higher ambition than that.

“They and the great mass of the labouring class population of this country form, as it were, the raw material from which can be constructed a political constitution on a much wider basis than anything that has hitherto been devised. I say, Sir, further that no Government in this country can endure, or can bring peace and prosperity to the country which does not make provision for the vast interests of that great part of the population. Sir, what has the Congress Party to offer, what method has it been able to offer to give effect to that obligation of any Government in this country? The British Government, the European administration, has done something. I do not wish to exaggerate, but at least it must be admitted that the British Government, the European Government, has given them equality before the law, and those classes have had consistently the protection of an impartial administration. That is no small matter. But in a constitution where ‘election’ and ‘representation’ are the keys to the citadel of power, what hope is there for these vast unenfranchised masses?”

3-15  
p.m.

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—“Adult suffrage.”

\* Mr. S. H. SLATER:—“To give a vote to an uneducated man is merely a polite way of inviting him to commit political suicide. Now, Sir, I have no doubt in my mind whatever that Sir John Simon and his Colleagues on the Commission are aware of this problem. They may possibly have a solution in their fertile minds. But the issue is so vital that it cannot be allowed to go by default. I hope that not only the members of the depressed classes but all those who are interested in the large mass of the population who are unenfranchised, the labouring mass of the population, will not fail to take every step to marshal and mobilize all the information, all the arguments, all the considerations, which can assist in the framing of a constitution in which the political consciousness of this great mass of the population will have full expression; in which there will be for all equal opportunities for progress, moral and material, equal dignity as citizens of this great State. I appeal to the members of the depressed classes and all who are interested in their welfare not to let this opportunity go by, by listening to the siren voice of the tempters. Otherwise, it may be that the door will be shut to them for ever, and they will remain eternally in the outer darkness of moral and political bondage.”

\* Mr. P. SIVA RAO:—“Sir, now that the ground is clear, I rise to support the resolution as amended by my hon. Friend, Mr. T. C. Srinivasa Ayyangar. In doing so, Sir, I do not wish to cast a silent vote. I shall explain my views on the matter and the reason why I have decided to vote this way. While doing so, Sir, I am sorry to see the hostile attitude taken by my

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hon. Friend who represents the depressed classes who just now spoke, Mr. Siva Raj. Sir, it is a curse that they should think that their interests are quite safe in the hands of an alien bureaucracy and not in the hands of their own countrymen. I am sure my friends of the depressed classes will admit that whatever has been done towards the amelioration of their lot has been mostly due to the initiative of caste Hindus. The depressed classes have found a supporter in Mr. Slater. It is always the case with these imperialists who pose as the custodians of the interests of the depressed classes, and to say that they are their trustees and that they are trying to elevate them.

“Sir, I will now take up the other aspect of the matter. Sir, the appointment of this Commission, there is no doubt, has caused huge disappointment and widespread discontent in the land. Let me say, Sir, that this Commission has been thrust upon the Indian people in the teeth of the opposition and in spite of the warning that was given by our Indian leader who happened to be in England at that time. But I am glad, Sir, that the appointment of this Commission has been a blessing in disguise. It has produced a unanimity of feeling in the country. It has unified all classes of opinion, all minds, and all persuasions. For instance, Sir, there has been a universal protest not only against the personnel of the Commission, but also against the procedure they have decided to adopt. I see the Indian Liberal Federation, the Indian National Congress, the Moslem League — at least that section of it which is representative—the Indian Christian Congress and last but not least the South India Liberal Federation, all of them have declared that from the nature of the Commission as at present constituted and the procedure that has been announced there is no other option but to boycott the Commission. Now, Sir, when I say this, I wish to point out one thing. Behind all these unanimity of opinion, we must note that there is any amount of divergence of opinion. That these differences are huge and stupendous will be seen from the varying opinions that have been expressed by way of the amendments that have been placed before this House. Let us see on what grounds the Congress Party which has made a soul-stirring appeal to us has based its decision. It is not a question of the inclusion of one or two Indians that will satisfy their demand. But I know personally that it was the exclusion of Indians from the Commission that gave rise to this vexation, but we should note that it was that which gave the matter the turn it has now taken. Inclusion of a few Indians—a few Muhammadans or Christians, or members of the depressed classes—will not satisfy the demand of the Congress Party. The Congress Party demands that India's right to self-determination should be granted. Now, Sir, under the constitution of the Government of India Act, section 84-A contemplates the appointment of a Commission within ten years after the passing of the Reforms Act. Now under the Statute Book, Parliament have taken upon themselves the responsibility of administering this country with due regard to the interests and welfare of all bodies and all communities. It cannot be said, Sir, for a moment, that they should alter their constitution; and I may also point out that in the preamble they distinctly say that the responsibility for the welfare of the Indian people lies with the Parliament. So long as this happens to be in the preamble, and so long as the Government of India Act, section 84-A, provides for the appointment of the Statutory Commission, we cannot clearly question the right of Parliament to decide our affairs. That does not mean, to my mind, giving us an effective voice in



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the shaping of the constitution of our country. I for one, Sir, would be satisfied if only the Committee appointed by the Central Legislature is given equal and extensive powers with those of the Commission itself. I am optimistic. I mean the resolution, as it is, is elastic enough. It does not mean absolute boycott. If we can declare our right to self-determination just as South Africa, Canada and the Commonwealth of Australia and frame and present our own constitution to Parliament, I shall be personally glad. If the Congress, for instance, sends up a draft constitution and then sends up an ultimatum along with it, I do understand their position. You will have to take into account the realities of the situation. For the present, we will have to accept Parliament as the sovereign authority."

Mr. S. SATYAMORTI :—" No."

Mr. P. SIVA RAO :—" Very well, you do not. I will maintain that Parliament will have an effective voice in the framing of a constitution for India.

" Now, Sir, the Central Committee of the Indian Legislature will now be only a body that can be summoned at the will and pleasure of this Commission."

\* Diwan Bahadur P. KESAVA PILLAI :—" Mr. President, Sir, I would first of all endorse heartily the remarks made by my friend Mr. Siva Raj regarding the disabilities and difficulties suffered by the depressed classes at the hands of the higher caste and classes of people in this country. My sympathies go out to them and in my own humble way I have been working for my depressed brethren. There are great obstacles in the way and, as my friend on the other side so eloquently put it, the British rule has been here for 150 years and more and they have not done much for the amelioration and uplift of the depressed classes. As he has pointed out within the scope allowed to the reformed councils we have done something to ameliorate their conditions by sinking wells, by opening schools wherever possible, enforcing their admission into the caste children schools and by appointing them as members of the local bodies. I believe that because that our people have been treating these brethren of the depressed classes in a manner, not worthy of them, in every way unworthy of the religion they profess to follow, they have lost their liberty in their own country, and they are held so low in the estimation of the world. I am afraid the same process is going on in the British Empire. (Hear, hear.) They are beginning to treat us Indians, not only here, but in the Colonies also, as we have been treating the depressed classes, as ' Pariahs '. I think we have been served right (Hear, hear). But we are awakening to the wrongs that we have done to our poor depressed classes. The caste people have thrived at the expense of the depressed classes. They have been labouring for centuries, and the caste people have been enjoying the fruit of their hard labour all along. They have not been treated fairly and justly : that must be admitted. A similar process is going on in the treatment of Indians.

3-30  
p.m.

" Well, in the Colonies as well as in India, Indian labour has been exploited by British capitalists, and the complaint is that the labourers are not given living wages. I have often referred to this in this Council when speaking of Assam labour.

" Now, you must have read of Agricola, the Roman Governor, who had done a great deal in civilizing Britain. He gave equal justice to the Britons

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and to the Romans. He taught them to use baths, to learn letters and to clothe themselves (Dr. Mallayya : 'When?') when the Romans ruled Britain, I read it in the histories written by Englishmen. Yet this mighty Rome declined and fell because they lived on the labour of slaves—subject peoples, and they loved and enjoyed the blood sports of gladiators. Gladiators from distant Galacia fought with deadly weapons and bled to death to entertain Roman audiences. Now we find in Europe and in America a similar spirit of exploiting weaker people and enjoying blood sports. In Chicago the other day there was Dumpsey Tunnery fight. One hundred and fifty thousand people flocked to witness it, aeroplanes flew, special trains were run and 20 million dollars collected. Dumpsey in the ninth round was so brutally hammered that he bled in his eyes and mouth and yet civilised men, women and children enjoyed the sight. It indicates the decline and decay of the modern conquering and civilised people.

"I had the honour of moving the loyalty resolution in 1914 after the outbreak of the Great War (Hear, hear). I have got the resolution here, in this big book. I quoted Bhishma of the Mahabharata, who taught the rules of Dharma for the guidance of the kings to point a moral for our Government to follow. They then talked of our partnership in the Empire and we gladly contributed men and money. Even our prisoners were sent to Mesopotamia to serve the Army. His Majesty sent a loving message acknowledging the staunch loyalty and attachment of the people of India to the British throne in the great crisis. Lord Hardinge was our Viceroy, and his appeal had a rousing effect on the people. Then there was a real feeling of comradeship between the Britisher and the Indian. While referring to the Queen Victoria's Royal Proclamation of 1858 and to the spirit of treating it as a 'ceremonial paper', I said then—'However, the war is working a marvellous change in all our minds. True there are still some—as the *National Review* pointed out—who will not see that gibe that the educated classes do not speak for the masses has done duty long enough'. But cannot blame for they are without vision and the habit of sneering at the 'microscopic minority' has become rather too strong in them to be easily shaken off. We feel, however, that a great era of peace and good will dawn among men and mutual esteem and equal rights and citizenship will prevail among all the fellow subjects of His Majesty, and we share in your Excellency's hope and confidence that races which as comrades have fought side by side for the cause of honour, justice and all that civilization stands for, will pass on to later generations an understanding and comradeship which will survive when the horrors of war have passed away.'

"I have quoted this from the proceedings of the day and I will make a present of that speech to those who want to read it.

"Mr. President, Sir, we believed them and they believed us. There was such a fellowship and comradeship at the time that we were very pleased with ourselves, full of hopes for our future. Well, after the war ended. . . ." (Laughter.)

\* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The hon. Member has already exceeded the time-limit."

\* Diwan Bahadur P. KESAVA PILLAI :—"I will finish it in a few minutes."



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\* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The hon. Member will have to close his speech very speedily."

\* Diwan Bahadur P. KESAVA PILLAI:—"Have I finished the fifteen minutes?"

\* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Ten minutes is the rule. You have exceeded it."

\* Diwan Bahadur P. KESAVA PILLAI:—"Very well, I will finish it in one or two minutes. We say if some Indians had found a place on this Commission, it would have satisfied us. Without that, it looks rather as driving the iron very deep. That is the grievance. It would have been different even if my friend Mr. Siva Raj alone was appointed on the Commission (Loud laughter and cheers). Yes, it would have shown 'fraternity, equality and comradeship' and no other colour bar was meant. Parliament is the supreme authority. We do not question it. But it must have our co-operation, make us feel equal partners in the governance of our country. (Hear, hear.) That is what we want to express. It is said in Tamil—I think you know Tamil enough, Mr. President, Sir; at any rate my Friend the hon. Mr. Marjoribanks knows it—The proverb is:

வாய் வாழைப்பழம்,  
கை கர்ணககிழங்கு.

(Laughter.) It means sweet is the word of the mouth as the plantain fruit and irritating is the gift of the hand as the acrid yam."

"To put it in an English garb it was all honey pot then, and now, it is all pepper box. (Laughter.)

"I would appeal to the representatives of the British race and of the British Government to soothe the feelings of a disappointed people and not to allow them to grow into exasperation. I am getting old and I may not feel it so bitterly as my young friends in the House, over this deliberate exclusion of Indians. British statesmen with 'high vision' should not allow things to drift to disastrous results."

\* Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU:—"Mr. President, Sir, as I was listening to the speech of Mr. Slater, I was reminded of a chapter in the history of Canada. I refer to the history of Canada between the years 1820 and 1850. The happenings in Canada in those days provide an exact parallel to the happenings in India to-day. Canada as you know was inhabited by people of different races and different religions. In those days there were feuds going on, religious as well as racial. Canada was then being governed by the English bureaucracy which was called 'family compact'. It was a nickname given to British officials governing Canada in those days. Canada was then peopled by different races—Englishmen, Scotch, French and other races as well as West Indians. When the people wanted responsible Government the plea put forward by the bureaucracy of Canada was that if the supremacy of Britain was removed the people would all quarrel and cut their own throats as there was no homogeneity among the people of Canada. That was how the domination of Canada by the British was tried to be justified.

"We find exactly the same thing here. There were no doubt several 3-45  
revolutions and riots and they had to be suppressed by the strong arm of the p.m.  
British. Still the people wanted responsible Government. There were also legislative assemblies then. But the British Parliament gave power to the

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executive in Canada, to overrule the decisions of the legislatures. In those days there were parties known as 'Patriots' party' and so on. Of course the British followed a policy similar to that followed by the bureaucracy in India now. Their policy was mercy to the mean and blows to the brave, just as it is in India to-day. But on account of the strong feeling of the people of Canada the British yielded at last and gave them responsible Government. What do we find in Canada now? There is peace and amity since responsible Government was given, and the country progressed in all directions very rapidly and beyond all forecasts.

"Now, Sir, here in the institution of the Simon Commission, the British imperialists claim that Parliament should be solely responsible for shaping India's destiny. India rises in protest against this arrogance and conceit. The whole country protests against the British being the sole arbiters of the destinies of India. England is ill-fitted to undertake any such charge. Look to the happenings of our own days. What is the behaviour of England towards democratic movements. When there was a popular party movement in Russia who stood in its way? It was Britain. Take the case of Turkey. When the Sultan was overruled by a popular Government in Turkey, there was the shaking of the manes of the British Lion and the showing of its gory claws. Kemal Pasha stood firm. The British Lion thought that discretion was the better part of valour and receded. Again in China, the Chinese people are fighting for liberty and want to throw out the foreign domination. Who is the arch conspirator that wanted to keep them down? It is England. So we find that England is the arch enemy of all popular movements in the world. Coming nearer home to the British dominions themselves, America had to wage a war of independence to get away from the clutches of England. Canada has to struggle and struggle hard before she can get away from British domination. It is the same story also in the case of Ireland. We have known cases of animals living upon their own progeny. But among human races, we find only the English people who want to live at the expense of their own colonies and their subjects. Those are facts. Therefore it is but right that India should protest against the shaping of her destinies by England. English people even in their own interests, must change their methods and adapt them to the recent world movements. The question before England now is either to have a satisfied India or to have a discontented and dissatisfied India."

\* V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI:—"Sir, I think it a sacred duty to oppose the resolution in its amended form. Let no Member of any of the existing parties in this hon. House think for a moment that I do so with a view to getting any favour from the Government or other political parties, but I do so because of a clear mandate from the depressed communities taking into account their appalling condition existing to-day. Let no Member think that we sitting on this side of the House representing the depressed classes are men devoid of patriotism or take a fancy to co-operate with the Simon Commission in its present form.

"We have abundant reasons to show that the conditions under which the depressed classes labour to-day warrant a Commission purely non-communal and who are not interested in any particular political party in India.

"Secondly, in the preamble to the India Act of 1919 it is stated a 'parliamentary commission' and not a mixed Commission.



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"In a country composed of people of varying castes, creed and religion and having a sixth of the population under perpetual subjection under the yoke of caste oppression, no wise statesman will lend his ears for a mixed Commission. In days gone by the so-called superior castes constituted themselves as the Imperial patriarchs of the nation and, in order that they might easily and comfortably live upon the rest, very cleverly invented the most demoralizing and degenerating system of caste. Under this system, against the sacred Law of God and man, the depressed classes were taught to believe themselves as the natural serfs of the hierarchy. Even since this mighty fraud was invented, the depressed classes were kept as slaves while other communities flourished without strain or labour. Under this magical hallucination, generations have come and gone and, as the unaltered laws of the Universe will have it, our India with all her boasted glories and traditions has fallen from her high position and is now sunken in calamity and misery. But in spite of it, without caring to find out the real cause of the national disease, the shattered and disintegrated remnants of the old hierarchy are now raising the wild and frantic outcries for political equality and national independence. What assurance is there that the interests of the depressed classes will be safeguarded if a mixed Commission is chosen? The original resolution is to a certain extent inconsistent with what fell from the lips of the hon. the Leader of the Opposition. The latter said that in framing a constitution on National lines, the interests of the depressed communities will be considered but the original resolution contemplated a Round Table Conference of delegates elected by members of the legislatures in India. The Mover must be aware that no member of the depressed classes have come to these Councils with an 'election' ticket and if the resolution was accepted it would mean that none of our representatives would have any voice in choosing delegates for such a Conference.

"Some of the other speakers indulged in appealing to the depressed class members not to stand aloof. I am not justified in co-operating with such parties who are dissatisfied with the Commission. I may tell Mr. Goenka that he has not practically seen the disabilities of the depressed classes in the rural parts.

"Moreover, I had the opportunity of presiding over a few depressed class conferences in the mufassal and unanimous resolutions were passed expressing satisfaction with the Simon Commission and a desire to co-operate with it in all its stages. So I have a clear mandate from the depressed communities to shun this resolution.

"So long as the mentality of the Indians is what it is now, India cannot and will not have Swaraj, and by boycotting the Commission Swaraj will not fall from heaven. For instance, when the election of the Deputy President was on, some of the prominent members were eager to see a depressed class member in that position. When all important members of all the parties joined together, it went to an hon. Member but he did not like to have it when a member of the depressed communities aspired for it. Even yesterday, when a modest request was made in this House for an efficient staff for the amelioration work of the depressed classes, it was negatived. (Mr. Satyamurti: By whom? Mr. V. I. Muniswami Pillai replied: Because you were not here.) How long are we to live on hopes from other communities? Let us have something in practice.

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"Had it not been for the Britisher I may say boldly the depressed communities would not have come to the present position. We have no quarrel with the Simon Commission.

"My hon. Friend, Mr. Hamid Khan, was appealing to us to join in the boycott. Recently I had the opportunity of visiting Malabar and was greatly surprised to see even Mappilla gentlemen objecting to Adi-Dravidas and other depressed communities passing through the public roads with decent umbrellas and coloured clothes. (Voices: No, no.) I saw it personally.

"In these circumstances, I strongly oppose the resolution."

\* Rao Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR :—"Mr. President, Sir, I had no idea of speaking on this resolution this afternoon, but I am prompted to speak on account of the congratulations offered by the hon. Mr. Slater to Mr. Siva Raj and members of his ilk. If the members of the depressed classes had been kept oppressed, I ask who is responsible for such oppression and suppression all these years? (A voice: Government) In spite of the existence of a benign Government, in spite of the legislatures having had official or nominated majority for over half a century, if the depressed classes think that they still continue to be oppressed by others, I ask them whether it is the Government that is responsible for all this oppression or the people? (Hear, hear.) When the Government give an European jury to try an European, if they had only cared for the advancement of the low and depressed classes, why did they not make necessary provision to improve the condition of the depressed classes, or for the matter of that, any other community? Why should the blame be thrown on the people and not on the Government? Sir, the hon. Mr. Muniswami Pillai has spoken just now, about the sufferings they are undergoing in Malabar. I am reminded of an occurrence which took place in Palghat. Three years ago, the members of the depressed classes were prevented from entering the Agraharam street in Palghat. What had the benign Government done then? On whom was notice under section 144 served? Was it on the members of the higher classes or on the depressed classes? (Hear, hear.) In the circumstances, Sir, I beseech the members of the depressed classes to vote for the proposition. Or let them by all means co-operate with the Commission, but let them say that more than the so-called higher classes the Government of the country is responsible for their bad lot all these years."

4 p.m.

\* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"Mr. President, Sir, I rise to speak as a representative of the Indian Christian community, which though highly advanced in education, is not so much advanced in political matters. All the same I support this amended resolution heartily. Now what is the Catholic idea which is very clearly defined as to self-determination in regard to Government? The Catholic idea was carried to its logical consequence by all the Republics and the parliamentary governments that sprung up in Italy and other parts of Europe during the so-called Dark Ages. The idea is that Government depends upon the good will and consent of the people—*vox populi* (voice of the people). In carrying out that idea, the Anglo-Saxon people under the leadership of Simon de Montfort fought against the Norman kings and got a parliament. I think our position to-day is analogous to that. It was during the Catholic times that the British established a parliament. It was in the year 1298, in the 13th century. And soon afterwards in the 14th century that parliament obtained the power of the purse,



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the power of legislation and the power of censuring the ministers. I challenge whether that power has yet been obtained by our Toy Parliament. (Hear, hear.) One objection is raised to our right of self-determination and that is that there are so many centrifugal forces in operation against unity and a nationhood—different languages, different religions and so on. These, however, can be counteracted by certain unifying forces as has happened in some countries. Take the case of the United States of America. It consists of so many races, so many languages and also so many conflicting religions and still they have become one nation. They pride themselves as Americans. Are things worse in India? In Switzerland, the people are divided by so many geographical barriers, with so many divergent languages and religions and also races and customs. Yet they have got one national Government and all the people pride themselves as a Swiss nation. The differences and feuds between the Catholics and Protestants in Switzerland are much greater than those between the Hindus and the Muhammadans in India. They fought battles on account of religion even in the last century and in spite of that fact they have formed one nation.

“Much stress has been laid on the submerged millions in India, treated as untouchables. We have, however, to read the correct history of India about the Adi-Dravidas and the depressed classes in their relation to the higher classes. Some of my friends who have just spoken think they had become outlaws during pre-British times and that it is the British Government that has given them the protection of law and liberty. If, however, you read the history of the Mahrattas by Grant Duff and other authors, you will find that during the time of the Mahratta Empire at the advent of the British in Western and Central India the depressed classes had not less of liberty and protection of law than the British Government has given them. I think it is Justice Telang who pointed out that it was during the British times that the gulf between the depressed classes and the higher classes has increased. The British Government had not until recently done anything particularly for raising the condition of the depressed classes constitutionally. The way in which the education of the people was allowed to drift for itself by the British Government and the permanency and the rigidity given by British Courts to caste and custom to an extent never contemplated in Indian States, tended to raise the higher classes and lower the depressed classes. Their condition seems to me to have become worse than before. (Hear, hear.) In this southern presidency I don't think the British have done anything special to raise their condition until recently. It is the Depressed Class Missions established by some Hindu high-caste leaders that have done much more to elevate them, apart from what the foreign missionaries have effected in the same direction, than anything the British Government have tried to do until very recently. Now the British have been vying to give them something to show their great sympathy, only during the last few years. I ask my Adi-Dravida friends how the Statutory Commission is going to find ways and means to improve their condition without the good-will and co-operation of the higher classes? Our position is this: that whether we are Christians or not, we feel that we, as Indians, have been treated with contempt by the British in the way the Commission has been constituted and is to proceed. The Commission ought to have consisted wholly of Indians (hear, hear) or we should have an Indian Commission elected by our Legislatures to co-operate with the White one on an equal footing. That would

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be the proper solution of the difficulty and if instead of seven Englishmen the Commission had consisted of 9, 11, or 15 Indians, the depressed classes would have been represented on that Commission as well as other Hindus, Christians, Sikhs, etc. According to the provision made in the draft Reforms Bills drawn up by some of our leaders (Mr. S. Srinivasa Ayyangar and Dr. Besant) with a joint electoral system the depressed classes would come in larger numbers on account of the reservation of seats for them, as well as Muhammadans, Christians, etc., more or less in proportion to population . . . .”

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU :—“ I move for a closure.”

\* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ I am not prepared to accept the closure at this stage.”

\* The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—“ Mr. President, if time permitted I could myself say something about the depressed classes but confine myself to a few brief remarks. For example, I should like to put one question to the hon. Member who referred to a certain Agraharam. Who was it that prevented the depressed classes from entering that Agraharam? Through whose action was it that that question arose? It was certainly not through the action of any British official. My hon. Friend, Mr. Saldanha, is very fond of looking for a golden age. Yesterday he found one in the 14th century: to-day he has found another in the time of Sivaji. What use is it to the representatives of the depressed classes who sit behind there to tell them that several centuries ago, as his reading convinces him in the Mahratta country and under Sivaji they were treated with greater respect than they are now. It is not for a golden age in the past that the depressed classes are looking, it is for a golden age in the future (hear, hear), and they have made a straight statement that they are not convinced as yet of the determination of hon. Members opposite that they shall enjoy a golden age. Let me say after so much has been said as to what has been done by their fellow countrymen in this Presidency for the depressed classes that I speak of what I know: that while I have the greatest admiration for certain members of the higher caste Brahmans and others who have devoted time and money to fostering the interests of the depressed classes, these gentlemen have received exceedingly little support from the communities from which they came and that I aver without fear of contradiction. But, Sir, the hour is growing late and as Mr. Siva Rao has said the issues concerned with this resolution are at last clarified. He made I thought one of the most important contributions to our debate . . . and I may be excused if I cross the t-s and dot the i-s in what he said.

4-15  
p.m.

“ If I venture to oppose this motion, Sir, it is because it seems to me most important that this House should realize what it is going to do if it accepts this resolution. There can be no doubt as to the position. I shall illustrate it if I may, by a few quotations :

‘ At the expiration of ten years after the passing of the Government of India Act, 1919, the Secretary of State with the concurrence of both Houses of Parliament shall submit for the approval of His Majesty the names of persons to act as a Commission for the purpose of this section.’

“ That, Sir, is a quotation from the Act to which this House owes its being,—the Act with reference to which it is open to hon. Members opposite to walk into this House and if they deem fit to walk out again (Laughter). The privilege this House enjoys to-day of debating this important question is



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derived from that Act, and whether hon. Members opposite like it or not they are bound by it and they are co-operating because they are taking the opportunity which the British Parliament has afforded them of being here to-day. And now, Sir, may I proceed with my quotations taken from this debate :

"Therefore it is that we are here to demand of the Government here and in England the right of the people in determining " their Government for themselves." " Until that right is conceded, until the constituted Assembly in India is able to dictate the constitution that is necessary for this country and is able to make the Parliament formally accept what the people of India decide is good for themselves, until that moment my party at any rate is bound not to co-operate with this Commission." . . . " We, who belong to the Congress party question the right of any other people or of any other nation to determine our constitution or the method in which we should progress ".

" That of course is in their belief the clear and logical position. I am not going to argue that position with them on its merits. But, I ask, when that is the declared position of members on the benches opposite, endorsed and re-endorsed by their leaders, by the hon. Member from Coimbatore, by Mr. Narayana Raju, why should there be now this pretence during the last two days that we are debating something else. It is to . . . "

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—" . . . to annoy the Government."

\* The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—" . . . to cajole the people ? This is an attempt to induce members on other benches to believe that in accepting the resolution now before the House they are accepting something quite different from what the intention and the underlying meaning of the resolution is according to its own authors. I do not quarrel with the position they have taken up. But what I do complain of is their lack of straightforwardness. (Swarajists) : Oh, Oh !)

" My hon. Friend, Mr. Kesava Pillai, referred to certain tendencies which in his opinion indicate a callousness in respect of human life. From whom, may I ask, have indications evidencing callousness in respect of human life come during this debate ? From the mover of the resolution. He delighted in using the term blood."

Mr. G. HAKISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" That is not unparliamentary " !

\* The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—" He is apparently prepared if need be to shed the blood of his fellow countrymen but I have no such desire.

" Then again, Sir, let us make clear the position. Much has been made by the mover of the original motion of the position taken up by Lord Birkenhead. One would think that Lord Birkenhead was the only person with whom we had to deal in this matter. If that remarkable man required any testimonial to the manner in which he has impressed himself upon other people's imaginations, then such testimonial can be amply found in our proceedings of the last few days. But this is not a matter in which we are dealing solely with Lord Birkenhead. We are dealing with a decision to which both Houses of Parliament and all the parties contained in that Parliament have subscribed.

" Well, Sir, let us now turn to the point of which so much has been made that this matter ought to be entirely left to certain people representing the various legislative bodies in this country. I can understand some Members of this House desiring that such a procedure should be regularized, but why

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should the mover of the original resolution have played with us by saying that 'they do convey to His Excellency the Viceroy and His Majesty's Government the resentment of this Council at the appointment of the Statutory Commission and that they do advise His Majesty to abolish the constituted Commission and order the institution of a representative Round Table Conference to be composed of delegates elected by the elected members of all the legislatures of India?' That is the language possibly of constitutionalism! It admits that such a Round Table Conference can only be called by the authority of the Parliament but that authority they deny and what is there to prevent them themselves with the same liberty of acting under the same views that it is no one's concern but their own as to how the future affairs of this country are to be regulated—what is there to prevent them, I say, from calling and forming a Round Table Conference?"

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"Yes, they will do it."

(A voice.—"A convention Assembly.")

\* The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR:—"And, may I say that I am quite astonished that on such sound arguments as he used, Mr. P. Siva Rao should come to the conclusion that he is determined to support this resolution: (several voices: Hear, hear). Let me say that I do hope that it is perfectly clear to him and to every other Member what he will be voting for when voting for this resolution moved by the Member opposite."

\* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The hon. Member is requested to bring his remarks to a close soon."

\* The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR:—"Yes, Sir, I shall do so. I would make this appeal to those who desire that this momentous question should be settled in the best interests of India. They know perfectly well that a settlement is most improbable—I might say, impossible—without the co-operation and the good will of the Parliament. How can members who know that of whatever divergent views they may be assist to pass the resolution now before the House? Do they think that if they do so the best interests of the country will be served or that that satisfactory solution which they and all of us desire will be brought any nearer? For my part, I refuse to believe it and propose to cast my vote against the motion now before the House."

\* Diwan Bahadur P. KESAVA PILLAI:—"Sir, I wish to raise a point of order. The hon. Mr. Moir, I think, said I cannot . . . ."

\* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I do not think that it is a point of order."

\* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"Sir, that the hon. the Finance Member, who has just broken the seal of silence which the Government have wisely set upon their lips should have used as his first argument the unfortunate 'Depressed Classes' shows the extreme limits to which the Government has been reduced in trying to invent arguments against this very reasonable proposition. I do not want to say anything which may offend the so-called 'Depressed Class'; but I would say to them in all humility and sincerity that sixty millions of Indians have their salvation in their own hands and in co-operating with their fellow countrymen, and not in a Government which is interested in keeping these classes as distinct from the higher classes in order that they may exploit the differences. Otherwise, I ask them, how is



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it that for the last 175 years of autocratic and bureaucratic rule, they have done next to nothing for the depressed classes? My hon. Friend, Mr. Sahajananda Swami, in a speech he delivered at the Gokhale Hall, admitted publicly that the British Government have woefully failed in doing its duty by the depressed classes. It is all very well for my hon. Friend, the Labour Commissioner, on Rs. 2,000 a month, I take it, telling us with a great sense of philanthropy, that these depressed classes should not boycott the Commission. If there is any other Government and if he is paid Rs. 2,000 a month, then also he will equally vehemently and eloquently speak against the depressed classes! These are the Civilians of a disciplined service. Therefore, I ask my hon. Friends of the depressed classes to tell my hon. Friend, 'Get thee behind us.' I think they have their salvation in their own hands. Will they decline to co-operate with their own brethren in this country? I have no doubt that they will come by their own only under a Swaraj Government, and not a foreign Government.

"Then, Sir, the hon. the Finance Member spoke with his accustomed fury of the demand of this side of the House that we should . . . ."

\* The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR:—"May I explain, Sir, that I was merely trying to make myself audible to the House by means of this instrument (the loud speaker)."

\* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"I accept the correction, Sir. I am glad to learn that my hon. Friend was not furious. (Laughter.) Let me proceed with my point. He was aghast, scandalized by the very idea of any Member of this House—a mere member of a subject race, which his countrymen have conquered, getting up and saying, 'We will make the Parliament accept our constitution.' A man, much greater than he or I, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannermann, said, when he was the Premier and piloting the South African Union Bill in the House of Commons, and when Members of the Opposition wanted to move several amendments: 'I will accept no amendment whatever. This Bill has come from South Africa, and I will not have a comma or a semi-colon altered.' I know, however, that the Boers had to fight the Britishers and defeat them before they got their demand, and we too may have to do it. But, in the meantime, we may remember that nothing is ever given to any nation voluntarily by its rulers, nor its right to swaraj or its right to self-government ever recognized except at the point of the bayonet by the British. As for that, let Canada answer; let South Africa answer; let New Zealand answer; and last but not least, let the United States of America answer. That is so far as this point is concerned.

"Then he asked us, 'Why all this cajoling if you are straight for self-determination and have no use for the British Parliament. Why do you accept amendments? Why do you make speeches?' Exactly. We are paying my hon. Friend in his own coin. May I ask this Government why they remained neutral on my hon. Friend Diwan Bahadur Krishnan Nayar's amendment? Have they no opinions on that matter? Do they want the powers of the Committee to be changed? They played a trick. They wanted if possible to water down our amendment by getting the other amendment passed somehow. We have learned this game from them and we can also play it. We will (laughter), go on defeating them until we send them home.

4-30 p.m.

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"Then we are told that my hon. Friend, Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao, revelled in blood. He is a very peaceful man. This might be said of the country which shed much blood in Jallianwalla Bagh and in the Mappilla tragedy and that is the country from which my hon. Friend comes. The blood is on his hand, not on mine.

"He says: 'Does Lord Birkenhead alone count'? Yes: not the Finance Member of the Government of Madras, though he is the hon. Mr. Moir, because he is His Majesty's Secretary of State for India. His motion was accepted unanimously in both Houses and His Majesty's Royal Warrant of Appointment of the Commission carries out what he wants. Therefore, unless my hon. Friend retires, goes to England, enters Parliament and becomes the Secretary of State, he will excuse us, if we cannot take him seriously.

"Then he asks us, 'What is there to prevent my hon. Friend holding a Round Table Conference.' Nothing. On the 12th February we are holding it and my hon. Friend is welcome there to help us, if he means what he says. But what prevents us now is the British bayonets which my hon. Friend represents here. He represents no reasons, no arguments, no logic and no sentiments except the British poison gas, the British bayonet and it is these which make him laugh all the time. They know we can only speak now. But I want him to remember that he laughs best who laughs last. You can play with a nation once too often. You can trifle with a nation too long. I think the time has come when my hon. Friend's countrymen must realize that the patience of this nation is getting rapidly exhausted.

"Then he finally said, 'I have no desire to appeal to my hon. Friends opposite'. I am very glad at that compliment. I congratulate myself and the members of my Party that we have earned this very good certificate from my hon. Friend that so far as we are concerned the charm of his siren voice is gone, and he must seek fresh fields and pastures new in order still to go on making the people of this country imagine that they can get water out of stone. I have no doubt his appeal has fallen on deaf ears of my hon. Friend from Bellary.

"But what rankles in our breast, Mr. President, is Lord Birkenhead's insolent speeches, his reference to the dissensions in the country and his contemptuous reference to us, which only a proud member of an arrogant race, too proud of its power and too unmindful of the sensibilities of another nation, can make. And we feel it is an insult, and that is why we say that if Lord Birkenhead asks us 'Do you want the British army and British navy to be withdrawn from India?' at a round table conference, we are willing to discuss the matter. But if he is going to insolently challenge us 'Do you want us to withdraw?' we will say 'Yes'. We will dare. We have no enemies in the world. England has no friends. Go to France, go to Germany, Afghanistan, China; go anywhere, the name of your country stinks in the nostrils of the people of the world. (At this stage there was loud cheering by some occupants of the President's gallery). Yet you are the people to fight us."

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Order, order. The gentlemen who applauded in the President's gallery should retire at once.

"As nobody went out, the President ordered that the entire gallery should be cleared off which was accordingly done."



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\* **Mr. S. SATYAMURTI** :—"Sir, the last argument I want to advance in favour of this motion is that the acceptance of this Commission means the voluntary acquiescence by Indians in their domination by another people. I grant that to-day we are unable to fight. To-morrow we may; but why should we voluntarily acquiesce in a Commission which brands us as political slaves fit only to accept crumbs from the table of Sir John Simon and Company? Thank God, there is wonderful unanimity of opinion on this matter. I hope that in spite of a few dissentient voices, the voice of this House will go forth as the opinion of this Province that Sir John Simon and his Colleagues are not wanted in India, and least of all, in Madras.

"Sir, Mr. Stanley Baldwin, the Premier of Great Britain, concluded a very important speech on this matter, with a quotation from Milton. He said: 'If God wants a particularly hard thing to be done, he tells it to his Englishman.' I know the Englishman's self-complacency. But even I was surprised at this presumptuous statement of an Englishman whose country has sent to us a Clive, a Warran Hastings, a General Neill, a General Dyer and the authors of the Mappilla tragedy; the statement seems to be particularly blasphemous.

"Lord Birkenhead when he was asked what he will do if the Indians boycott the Commission, replied that 'they will not dare.' We have dared. This Council has dared. Practically all the elected members who represent constituencies in this House have dared. Let His Lordship do what he dares. He once said 'He either fears his fate too much or his deserts are small, who dare not put it to the touch to win or lose it all.' We have faith in ourselves; we have faith in our destiny of our country; we have faith in God. And therefore, we do not fear our fate too much. Our deserts are not small. We dare put it to the touch to win or lose it all, believing that India's right will triumph over the might of Great Britain. I ask hon. Members to support this motion."

\* **The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS** :—"Mr. President, Sir, the resolution in its final form seeks to express the view of the Council that it has no confidence in, and will have nothing to do with, the Simon Commission as it is at present constituted. I do not propose to go into the many questions that have been debated, but will confine myself to a few remarks on the scope of the resolution. There is considerable difference of view in the speeches made in favour of this motion. One considerable section of the House proceeded on the ground of self-determination. Even taking that view, I find it very difficult to understand why it should preclude discussion of the subject with the Commission. Presumably these members contemplate that the constitution that may result from their self-determination will be implemented by an Act of Parliament: and if this be the case, why not discuss this matter with the Parliamentary delegation. In the case of other countries like Ireland, Canada, etc., such Acts have been passed after months and even years of discussion and negotiation. Further, from the point of view of self-determination, I cannot see that the present constitution of the Commission, on which the motion lays stress is relevant. In the view of others who have spoken in favour of the resolution there is dissatisfaction because they consider that they have not yet had sufficient assurances that the proposed Legislative Committees will have an effective voice in the shaping of the various problems which the Commission will consider. There again I do not understand why people who think thus

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should consider themselves precluded thereby from meeting the Commission and stating their views so as to secure that the Committees are constituted in the manner they desire. In short, those who have spoken in support of the resolution have not given any reasons in their speeches as to why this Commission should be boycotted. It may be that they feel pessimistic as to the ultimate result of the Commission. But if they do not state their views it is difficult to see how they propose to reach their objects. Although I am an European by race I have spent my life in India and certainly yield to none in the desire to see India become a great country managing her own affairs. (Mr. C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar. Hear, hear) It makes me almost despair when I find so many of our educated people declining even to discuss the road which we should take to reach our goal. No sort of good can come out of the negative and destructive attitude which the House is taking to-day."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR : — "The motion may be put."

4-45  
p.m.

\* The hon. the PRESIDENT : — "I think the House is ready for the motion."

The motion was put and declared carried.

A voice : Poll.

A poll was taken and the House divided thus :

#### Division list.

#### Ayes.

- |                                      |  |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| 1. Dr. (Mrs.) Muthulakshmi Reddi.    | 33. Mr. A. Parasurama Rao Pantulu.             |
| 2. Diwan Bahadur P. Kesava Pillai.   | 34. " O. Ramasomayajulu.                       |
| 3. Mr. A. Balakrishna Shetty.        | 35. " Basheer Ahmad Sayeed.                    |
| 4. " J. Kuppusami.                   | 36. " P. Bakhtavatsalu Nayudu.                 |
| 5. " R. Nagan Gowda.                 | 37. Sriman Bishwanath Das Mahasayo.            |
| 6. " T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai.     | 38. Mr. A. Kaleswara Rao.                      |
| 7. " C. R. Parthasarathi Ayyangar.   | 39. " R. Srinivasa Ayyangar.                   |
| 8. " Ramanath Goenka.                | 40. " K. S. Sivasubrahmanya Ayyar.             |
| 9. " T. C. Srinivasa Ayyangar.       | 41. " L. K. Tulashiam.                         |
| 10. " Chavadi K. Subrahmanya Pillai. | 42. " K. R. Karant.                            |
| 11. " S. V. Vanavudaiya Goundar.     | 43. " K. V. Krishnaswami Nayakar.              |
| 12. The Zamindar of Gollapalli.      | 44. " K. Madhavan Nayar.                       |
| 13. Mr. U. Ramaswami Ayyar.          | 45. " C. Venkatarangam Nayudu.                 |
| 14. " M. R. Seturathnam Ayyar.       | 46. " B. Venkatarathnam.                       |
| 15. " Sami Venkatachalam Chetti.     | 47. " S. Muttayya Mudaliyar.                   |
| 16. " S. Satyamurti.                 | 48. " P. Siva Rao.                             |
| 17. " C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar.  | 49. " J. A. Saldanha.                          |
| 18. " T. Adinarayana Chettiar.       | 50. " C. Gopala Menon.                         |
| 19. " K. Koti Reddi.                 | 51. Syed Ibrahim Sahib Bahadur.                |
| 20. " P. C. Venkatapati Raju.        | 52. Mr. M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar.             |
| 21. " C. S. Govindaraja Mudaliyar.   | 53. " B. Ramaobandra Reddi.                    |
| 22. " G. Harisaravottama Rao.        | 54. Rao Bahadur C. S. Ratnasbhapati Mudaliyar. |
| 23. " C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliyar.    | 55. Diwan Bahadur P. C. Ethirajulu Nayudu.     |
| 24. " Abdul Hamid Khan.              | 56. Mr. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar.             |
| 25. " K. V. Swami.                   | 57. Rao Bahadur S. Ellappa Chettiar.           |
| 26. " Muhammad Meera Ravuttar.       | 58. Diwan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar.     |
| 27. " D. Narayana Raju.              | 59. Rao Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu.           |
| 28. Dr. B. S. Mallavya.              | 60. Mr. K. Sarabha Reddi.                      |
| 29. Mr. K. Uppi Sahib.               | 61. Rao Bahadur K. Sitarama Reddi.             |
| 30. " C. Marudavaram Pillai.         |  |
| 31. " Mothay Narayana Rao.           |  |
| 32. " C. Obi Reddi.                  |  |



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*Noes.*

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|--|---------------------------------|
| 1. The hon. Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar. | 16. Rao Bahadur O. M. Narayanan |
| 2. " Sir Norman Marjoribanks.          | Nambudripad.                    |
| 3. " Khan Bahadur Muhammad             | 17. Mr. N. Siva Raj.            |
| Usman Sahib Bahadur.                   | 18. " M. V. Gangadhar Siva.     |
| 4. " Mr. T. E. Moir.                   | 19. Rao Sahib L. C. Guruswami.  |
| 5. Mr. T. R. Venkatarama Sastri.       | 20. Mr. V. I. Muniswami Pillai. |
| 6. " F. B. Evans.                      | 21. " K. Krishnan.              |
| 7. " H. A. Watson.                     | 22. " C. E. Wood.               |
| 8. " G. T. Boag.                       | 23. " J. Mackenzie Smith.       |
| 9. " A. M. C. Tampoe.                  | 24. " G. W. Chambers.           |
| 10. " S. H. Slater.                    | 25. " H. E. P. Hearnson.        |
| 11. " P. J. Gnanavaram Pillai.         | 26. " S. N. Dorai Raja.         |
| 12. " R. Foukkes.                      | 27. " G. R. Premayya.           |
| 13. Abdul Wahab Sahib Bahadur.         | 28. Swami A. S. Sahajanandam.   |
| 14. Mr. V. Ch. John.                   | 29. Rao Sahib R. Srinivasan.    |
| 15. " Muppil Nayar.                    |                                 |

*Neutral.*

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1. The hon Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogya- | 8. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Patro.           |
| swami Mudaliyar.                       | 9. Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar.       |
| 2. " Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar.      | 10. Khan Bahadur S. K. Abdul Razack Sahib |
| 3. The Zamindar of Seithur.            | Bahadur.                                  |
| 4. Mr. J. Bheemayya.                   | 11. Mahammad Khadir Mohidin Sahib         |
| 5. " S. Venkayya.                      | Bahadur.                                  |
| 6. K. Abdul Hye Sahib Bahadur.         | 12. T. M. Moidoo Sahib Bahadur.           |
| 7. The Raja of Panagal                 |   |

Ayes 61. Noes 29. Neutral 12.

The motion was carried.

The result of the division was announced amidst cries of Bande Mataram by the Swarajists.

\* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I was under the impression that Sir A. P. Patro challenged my original decision. But I find that at the division he remained neutral."

Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO:—"I did not ask for a division, Sir."

\* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The House will now adjourn and meet again at 11 o'clock on Monday the 27th February. I may inform hon. Members that the 27th February has been allotted by His Excellency for the business of non-official Members. There will be another day for non-official business in March. The programme of dates for discussion of the Budget is as follows:—

Presentation of Budget—Tuesday, the 28th February 1928.

General discussion of the Budget—1st, 2nd and 3rd March 1928.

Voting of Budget grants begins on 14th March.

"Intimation will be sent by the Secretary in due course as to the exact dates allotted for the voting of Budget grants and further grants and for the transaction of non-official business in March."

R. V. KRISHNA AYYAR,  
Secretary to the Legislative Council.

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## APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to question No. 1405 asked by Mr. C. Ramasomayajulu at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 25th January 1923, page 235 supra.]

Report from the Superintending Engineer, Waltair Circle, Vizagapatam, dated the 6th January 1928, No. 11 L.F. 15/G.L.

[Legislative Council—Question No. 1405—Meeting of January 1928—  
Irrigation—Godavari delta—Canals and channels.]

(a) F.S.L. is maintained in all canals always except when the supply in the river is low or when owing to very heavy rains in the delta water is not required for irrigation or when there is necessity to close the head-sluiques in order to open the undersluiques. In all these cases the supply in the branch channels is regulated to the same duty at which the main head-sluique is working. Unless the branch channels are worked to the same duty as the main canal the supply will not be uniform and equitable throughout the delta. Further if the branch channels are worked to a lower duty than the main canal, the result will be that the branches in the upper reaches will get good supply while the branches in the lower reaches of the main canal will receive little or no supply. It is therefore desirable and necessary that, when supply in the main canal is for any reason reduced, the supply in the branches also should be correspondingly reduced.

(b) The best way of securing reduction in the main canals is by lowering the head-sluique and reducing the supply from the river. The other way of reducing the supply in the main canal is to open the surplus sluiques and also to send increased supplies through the branches. A reduction in the supply of the main canal is not secured by a reduction in the supply to branch channels; this will only increase the supply in main canals and not reduce it.

(c) Reduction in supply to the branch channels when supply is available and water is necessary is undoubtedly injurious to the lands, but the supply in the branches is always regulated to the same duty as in the main canals and the supply is reduced only when water is not required for irrigation as for example in the month of December when harvesting is in progress or when owing to heavy rains no water is required for the fields.

(d) The supply in branches is not reduced except when absolutely necessary.

## APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to question No. 1406 asked by Mr. C. Ramasomayajulu at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 25th January 1928, page 235 supra.]

Letter from the Superintending Engineer, Waltair Circle, to the Chief Engineer for Irrigation, dated the 25th October 1927, No. 449 I.

[Girder bridge on East Yeleru drain near Cocanada—Reconstruction—  
Legislative Council Question No. 229—Mr. C. Ramasomayajulu.]

I have the honour to forward herewith a sketch showing the course of the East Yeleru drain and the bridge in question.

2. This is a girder bridge of one span of 60 feet constructed by the Local Fund department (vide G.O. No. 2951 W., dated 17th October 1896) and is now also in charge of that department.



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3. A section of the drain at site of the bridge with water levels noted thereon and a tracing showing the catchment area are sent herewith.

4. The catchment area is nearly 33 square miles which is purely in deltaic country; consequently the discharge will be  $(D = C.M. \frac{4}{5} \text{ where } C = 500)$  8,200 cusecs which can be drained easily through the ventway of the bridge when there is no backing up of sea water.

5. Owing to the high tidal action and backing up of sea water during north-east monsoon, the drainage water through this bridge cannot easily be drained and this difficulty is not therefore due to the insufficient waterway of the bridge.

6. Though the bridge is widened it cannot improve matters as long as there is high tidal action and backing up of sea water. There is no necessity for altering the waterway of the existing bridge.

### APPENDIX III.

[Vide answer to question No. 1410 asked by the Zamindar of Gollapalli at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 25th January 1928, page 237 supra.]

Endorsement by L. H. Greg, Esq., Superintending Engineer,  
Bezawada Circle, No. 427-M., dated 8th June 1927.

[Memorial of the ryots, Kistna district, regarding proposing a high level canal from the river Kistna on the left side.]

It has been assumed by the petitioners that the top level of the recently fixed falling shutters being 53'00 the water level at the point A which is some 12 miles above the site of the Bezawada anicut will be about 65'00 allowing a surface fall of about 1 foot per mile and that assuming depth of 3 feet of water above this level 65'00 the water level at A would be 68'00.

This assumption is not correct as the water level deduced from surface fall only from the top of shutter level could be expected except when all the shutters were down and this would only be the case when there was a flood in the river.

This is owing to the fact that the falling shutters are not designed for overflow, so that when any of the shutters are up, the river level has to be adjusted to be below the top of the shutters.

During the last year in June and November all the shutters were up for 29 and 27 days, respectively, so that no water would have been surplus in these two months for any new extension.

In these two months the water-supply to Divi Island has to be curtailed though water for Divi was badly wanted, as water would have been wasted uneconomically from its more legitimate use for the Eastern and Western deltas irrigation.

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A portion of the shutters were up for the following number of days in the season :—

July	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 days.
August	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
September	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 day.
October	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 days.

The memorial proposes an open cut from the river with a channel three to four miles in length before crossing the Kistna river flood bank. This also introduces a questionable factor, as, with the shifting shoal and bed conditions in the Kistna it cannot be known how long the open cut would be effective or how often the channel would become silted up under flood conditions and require clearance and the cutting of shoals and the doing possibly of koramboos which might be a continual source of trouble and heavy expense.

It is also stated that the channel proposed would also serve the purpose of carrying down the flood water of the Budameru. It need only be pointed out, however, that the channel required would only have to carry some 500 cusecs whereas the Budameru when in flood may bring down some 50,000 cusecs so that this suggestion is of no practical value.

In paragraph 7 of the memorial it has also been suggested that a channel might be excavated from near Velavadam to carry some of the flood water of the Budameru to the Brahmalingam and other tanks lower down.

This proposal is not possible as the point from which this channel has been proposed to take off comes between two 100 feet contours and the channel would have to cross a 200 feet saddle while the terminal point is above the 150 feet contour.

In addition to a highway bridge across the Hyderabad road and a head sluice in the Kistna river flood bank, an undertunnel would be required to take the channel under the railway and also an undertunnel to discharge the Budameru waters under the proposed channel. This latter would be a very costly work in view of the vast quantity of water brought down the Budameru in times of flood.

The continuation of the channel runs across many drainage lines and a large number of cross drainage works would be required to deal with these drainages.

There would also be a number of bridges to carry cart tracks.

The question of dealing with the Budameru floods has been frequently investigated and in G.O. No. 97 I., dated 8th March 1912, the Government passed orders as follows :—“ The question of mitigating the floods in the Budameru by construction of a reservoir or other means has been carefully considered and found impracticable at reasonable cost.”

At present an investigation is being made into the possibility of running what is known as a ‘ short crop ’ in the months of July, August and September, in the Kistna Eastern delta where there are thousands of acres available by the excavation of the Bank canal provided water is available.

For this reason and for the reasons adduced showing the very great difficulties involved and the very costly nature of the works required to carry out the scheme, the proposals of the petitioners cannot be accepted.



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## APPENDIX IV.

[Vide answer to question No. 1421 asked by Syed Ibrahim Sahib Bahadur at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 25th January 1928, page 245 supra.]

## IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT MADRAS.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

*Monday, the 1st day of December 1913.*

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice WALLACE.

No. 286 of 1912.

BETWEEN

Khazi Hafiz Abdul Aziz ... Plaintiff

AND

Muhammad Azimuddin Sahib and another ... Defendants.

*Judgment.*—This is a suit brought by the plaintiff for a declaration that certain properties are properties of the Eadga Mosque, that the plaintiff is the Muthavalli and Peishimam of the said mosque and charities; for an account of the properties which have come into the hands of the defendants; for an injunction restraining the defendants from interfering with the collection of rents of the properties; for possession of the suit properties; and for a declaration of the title of the plaintiff to a sum of Rs. 3,570 invested in Government securities.

The plaintiff in this case is a younger son of Khazi Hammid-ud-din, and the first defendant is an elder son of Khazi Hammid-ud-din and the second defendant is a nephew of Khazi Hamid-ud-din. Khazi Hammid-ud-din died in 1901 at the age of 80 and some years previously had succeeded to his brother Gulam Muhammad, and Khazi Hammid-ud-din filled the office of Khazi and also managed the affairs of the Eadga Mosque. It appears from a deed which has been exhibited in this case that at the end of the 17th century certain land in Muthialpet, Georgetown, was granted to the ancestor of these parties who was then described as Khazi of Chennapatnam and this land was originally intended for the holding of certain festivals twice a year—Baqar-Id and Ramzan; and about the middle of last century the last Nawab of the Carnatic erected a large mosque on this land and, as I have said, Gulam Muhammad and then Hammid-ud-din continued to discharge the office of Khazi and also to manage the affairs of this mosque and charity down to the time of their deaths.

The chief question in this case is as to who is entitled to the office of Muthavalli or superintendent of this mosque. According to the plaintiff, the office had been in his family and he was appointed to it by his father shortly before his death. According to the defendant, this office was attached to the office of Khazi of Chennapatnam, and it is contended for the defendants that the office of the Khazi of Chennapatnam devolved upon the second defendant after the death of Hammid-ud-din in 1901. Now it is not altogether easy to ascertain what happened with regard to this mosque, but some light is thrown upon the case by the evidence of the last witness for the defence who is a younger brother of plaintiff and the first defendant.

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He says that his father arranged that he should be succeeded as Khazi by the second defendant, that the plaintiff was to be Peishimam and Kathib of the mosque, that is to say, to manage the prayers there, and that he himself was to succeed his father in the school which the father had maintained. This leaves the first defendant unprovided for, who was the eldest son. The first defendant had been in the municipal office and the most extraordinary feature of this case is that the first defendant was allowed for a large number of years to remain in possession of most of the mosque property although he does not claim to have succeeded to it by any legal title. The story—a story which is absurd upon the face of it—is put forward in the written statement of the second defendant, which was accepted by the first defendant, that certain taxes were owing for this land to the municipality and that the first defendant undertook to pay them in consideration of his being left in possession of the land, to pay himself, out of the rents and profits. But the rents and profits of the land, even supposing there was such a bill at one time, would have been altogether far too large to be accounted for in this manner. The written statement alleges that the balance was paid over to the second defendant who claims to have succeeded to the office of Muthavalli as attached to the Khaziship, but no accounts have been produced by the first or second defendant to bear this out and the second defendant's counsel did not venture to put the first defendant into the box and his own evidence as to this is altogether unsatisfactory. It is not desirable to speculate in this case but it has occurred to me that it may possibly be that the old father had arranged that the first defendant was to be provided for by enjoying these revenues. However that may be, it cannot affect the present case. I hold on this part of the case that the second defendant has altogether failed to prove that he ever came into possession of any part of the revenues of the endowment. There is evidence, also, that when on one occasion he was asked to pay taxes he refused to do so. He said that it had nothing to do with him and that the taxes were not paid until his name was struck out of the application. In the written statement of the second defendant it is said that the second defendant had constituted the first defendant a co-trustee of the mosque with himself. He had no power to do so. What appears clearly is that when the municipality decided to run a street through part of the mosque and compensation in respect of this became payable, the first and second defendants represented themselves as trustees of the mosque and endeavoured to get hold of the compensation, and that the plaintiff resisted this and set up his title to this amount as being the Muthavalli. It is quite clear that this compensation was the origin of the whole litigation and as far as we can see everybody would have been content to let the existing state of things go on if no such question had arisen.

Now as to the respective claims of the plaintiff and the second defendant to the office of Muthavalli, the evidence is that the superintendence or dawliyat or office of Muthavalli though the latter expression was not used of this mosque, remained from the first in the family of these people. In 1691 their ancestor is described as Khazi of Chennapatnam, but certain documents have been exhibited here, certain old records which are also set out and referred to in Colonel Love's book "Vestiges of Old Madras," which show that about 1770 a dispute arose between a member of this family and one Kajee Abu Backer as to which of them was entitled to be Khazi of Madras and which of them was entitled to a certain jaghir which had been granted by Anwaruddin earlier in the century and that question was decided



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adversely to this family. And I hold that it is not proved that the second defendant was Khazi of Chennapatnam. There is evidence on his side that this jaghir was claimed by him, but on the failure of Abu Backer's heirs it did not go to him but to some other Khazi who is known as Government Khazi. With regard to this office of Khazi it would seem that, as I have said before, a Khazi was appointed for Madras by the Nawab Anwaruddin and a member of Abu Backer's family was recognized as Khazi of Madras by the East India Company about 1770 as recorded in Colonel Loves' book and there is said to be at the present day a person who is styled 'Government Khazi'. But it is in evidence that at the present day there are many Khazis in Madras and that anybody can act as a Khazi who can get Muhammadans to recognize him as such and to avail themselves of his services as Khazi. According to the evidence there are no less than four Khazis in Georgetown. Both the plaintiff and the second defendant sought to prove that each had succeeded Hamid Uddin as Khazi. On this part of the case I think the advantage rests with the second defendant who proved that he had, long before the death of Hamid Uddin at the age of 80, fulfilled all the functions of Khazi and that he was accepted, after Hamid Uddin's death by the congregation, that is, by the people assembled at the funeral as Khazi. The plaintiff also gave some evidence, which I am unable to accept, that he was also appointed at the funeral of Hamid Uddin. But he produced registers which showed that he had also acted as Khazi and that a considerable number of people availed themselves of his services as Khazi, and he produced the register which he kept as Khazi and there was other evidence that he was known as Khazi. Both the plaintiff and the second defendant are known respectively as Khazi Hafiz Abdul Aziz and Khazi Muhammad Faziuddin Sahib. The second defendant however has, in my opinion, failed to prove, either that he is entitled to the office of Khazi of Chennapatnam if such office exists at the present day, or that this, the superintendence of this charity, was attached to the office of Khazi. The superintendence of the endowment seems, admittedly, to have been always in this family and, so far as the evidence goes, the members of this family also discharged the functions of Khazi. But that is a very different thing from saying that the superintendence of the charity was in any way annexed to the office of Khazi, and the conduct of the second defendant, which I have already alluded to, in taking no part in the affairs of the charity until this Rs. 3,000 compensation turned up, shown in my opinion that he never affected to have any connexion with this endowment until this question arose.

Now it remains to be considered whether the plaintiff has established his title to the office of Muthavalli, that is to say to the superintendence of the charity. The evidence is that during his father's lifetime he acted as Peishimam and Kathib of the mosque and that since his death he has been in the charge of the mosque. He has erected certain buildings on the mosque property and been in receipt of the rents from those properties though he has not been in receipt of the suits of the other properties which remained in possession of the 1st defendant. It is shown that all the improvements and additions which have been made to the structure have been made with his assistance and under his direction; and it is not shown that any one else has been in management of the charity. An endeavour was made on the part of the defendants to show that the mosque was distinct from the Eadga, but that has altogether failed. What appears is that about

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seventy years ago the Nawab erected a mosque on this Eadga-ground, but that would not have the effect of altering the management of the endowment. There is nothing inconsistent in erecting a mosque or place of prayer on a ground which was already intended for prayer. And then we have the statements which the 1st and the 2nd defendants made to the Revenue Inspector of the Municipality to show that what they claimed was to be 'trustees' of the mosque. Mr. Grant was naturally anxious to keep this piece of evidence out, because he saw that it was quite fatal to the case which was made for the defendants. Now the plaintiff says: he has not only been in management of the mosque and has been actually exercising the duties of the Muthavalli, but he rests his claim upon an alleged appointment by his father. The law as to the title to the office of Muthavalli has recently been considered in this Court. The Muhammadan Law allows of the office being hereditary but does not favour that mode of descent and requires it to be very strictly proved. On the other hand, it easily presumes that an existing Muthavalli has a right to appoint his successor. Now there is a good deal of oral evidence for the plaintiff that he was appointed by his father, which is corroborated by the fact that he has since exercised the duties of the office and is also corroborated by a petition Exhibit D, which was put in to Government asking for a continuance of the grant of Rs. 10 for purposes of the mosque which his predecessors had received. In that petition which is signed by his brothers he is stated to have been appointed by his father to succeed to all his offices. I see no reason to doubt, this so far as the mosque is concerned. As far as I can see the probability is that the father divided the things as well as he could among his sons and his nephew who had been assisting him; he left one the school, he left this man the mosque and I am inclined to think that he sought to leave the revenues of the mosque to the 1st defendant who is since enjoying them. That is the best explanation I can arrive at of the otherwise inexplicable fact that the first defendant has been allowed to enjoy these revenues for all these years. Now I do not know whether a mosque can be made to descend in one family with a right of nomination from among the members of that family. If that is a lawful mode of descent that was the mode of descent established here in the absence of any further evidence. But if that is not a lawful mode of descent then I think we may presume that the existing Muthavalli had the right to appoint his successor without any such restriction and that not unnaturally, he always appointed a member of his own family. That accounts for the office having continued in one family for so long.

The conclusion I have come to is that the plaintiff has sufficiently established his case as Muthavalli. The first defendant does not set up any adverse title to the mosque property except that he has a lien for taxes paid by him to the municipality; but it is not shown that anything is due to him for taxes, nor is any legal ground put forward on which such a lien could be founded. There will be a decree giving the plaintiff the declarations prayed for and directing the 1st and 2nd defendants to account for the mosque properties which have come into their hands—chiefly the 1st defendant—and a decree for possession of the properties of the mosque in favour of the plaintiff.

There is an alternative prayer for the settlement of a scheme. I do not think I could settle a scheme in the absence of the Advocate-General as representing the interests of the public seeing that the suit is not one brought



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under the provisions of section 92 of the Civil Procedure Code. Should a scheme be necessary it is always open to bring a suit for that in the usual way. It is, I think, quite clear that there has been a good deal of irregularity with regard to this mosque. But that cannot affect my judgment as to the legal rights of the parties to this suit. There will, therefore, be a judgment for plaintiff with costs.

(Initialed) J.P.W.,  
1-12-13.

Certified to be a true copy.

Dated this 13th day of December 1913.

(Signed) S. G. HENSMAN,  
Acting Second Assistant Registrar.

### APPENDIX V.

[Vide answer to question No. 1424 asked by Mr. A. B. Shetty at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 25th January 1928, page 246 supra.]

Report of the Collector of South Kanara, D. Dis. No. 7860-27,  
dated 15th November 1927.

Question No. 929 (888) (b).—*Whether Government are aware that the havoc done by wild beasts has been steadily increasing in recent years.*

I have not received any general complaints from villagers regarding any increased havoc by wild beasts.

Taluk.	Number of cattle destroyed.		
	1924.	1925.	1926.
Mangalore ..	228	208	217
Kasaragod ..	628	556	601
Puttur ..	1,031	1,030	1,447
Udipi ..	368	280	274
Coondapoor ..	573	596	736
Karkal ..	762	748	975
Total ..	3,590	3,418	4,250

	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.
Number of persons killed by wild animals.	18	8	8	8	Nil.

When I go into camp no one ever brings me word of recent kills by tigers or panthers. What I hear of is damage by monkeys and pigs. The Tabsildars who were asked to consult big ryots in the matter do not report having received such complaints. There is certainly some increase in the number of cattle destroyed by wild animals in 1926 in the taluks of Puttur, Coondapoor and Karkal as the figures noted in the margin for three years show. I am not able to explain the sudden increase in 1926.

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*Question No. 929 (888) (c).—If so, whether it is due to the extension of reserved forests or to any other cause.*

The figures noted in the margin show that the area of reserved forests in this district has been almost constant during the last four years

Fasli.	Extent of reserved forests.	
	ACS.	
1333 .. ..	510,790	54
1334 .. ..	510,790	54
1335 .. ..	510,463	67
1336 .. ..	510,464	63

The most appreciable increase occurs in the taluks of Puttur and Karkal. Both these taluks are in the interior, most of the villages being situated just at the foot of the ghauts.

Puttur taluk is an extensive taluk having an area of about 8 lakhs of acres, of which only about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  lakhs represent occupied area. Hence, an increase in the havoc done by wild animals in such a taluk having extensive wild forests cannot be accurately ascribed to any particular cause but will have to be treated as an ordinary fluctuation. It may be due to cattle being driven further into the forests and left untended. It is only necessary to motor along the roads in Puttur taluk to know how cattle stray everywhere with no one in charge of them. I believe children drive them out, go to school and in the evening come and collect them again. However, the following causes might have contributed to the increase and are suggested by local officers :—

(i) Apathy of the villagers in spite of encouragement given by Government to organize hunting parties.

(ii) Existence of reserved forests close to cultivation ; this is due to the restriction imposed against the assignment of any land within 100 yards of a reserve forest boundary. On the other hand, removal of undergrowth within half a mile of patta holdings is permitted, but the privilege is probably used for taking green leaves, not for clearing jungle of cover.

(iii) The existing jungle growth in reserves and unreserves getting denser, and thereby giving greater shelter to wild animals. This, I think, is a pure guess.

*Question No. 929 (888) (f).—What steps have been taken to reduce the ravages from wild beasts and with what results.*

As no markedly increased havoc by wild beasts was brought to the notice of the Collector, no special steps were taken to reduce it. The following are the steps taken to reduce the usual havoc done by wild beasts in this district :—

(i) Increase in the number of gun licences issued.

Year.	Number of licences.	
	Form XVI.	Form XIX.
1922 .. ..	2,110	3,407
1923 .. ..	2,258	3,538
1924 .. ..	2,303	3,546
1925 .. ..	2,429	3,737
1926 .. ..	2,556	4,054

The figures noted in the margin show the number of licences in force in this district during the last five years. There is a steady increase both under 'general' licences and 'crop' licences.

(ii) Issue of licences to hunt in reserved forests. Statistics have been given under Question (h).

(iii) Permission to hunt wild boars and tigers in reserved forests under the supervision of local forest subordinates.



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(iv) Grant of concession to ryots to remove undergrowth from reserved forests to a distance of half a mile from the limits of private holdings.

(v) Elephant capturing and permission to shoot rogue elephants.

(vi) Rewards for killing wild animals. Statistics are given in the margin for five years.

Year.	Rewards.	
	Rs.	A. P.
1922 .. ..	3,004	0 0
1923 .. ..	2,542	0 0
1924 .. ..	2,520	8 0
1925 .. ..	2,388	9 3
1926 .. ..	1,116	10 0

The marked decrease in 1926 is evidently due to the fact that owing to the instructions of the Board of Revenue in No. 5903, Routine, dated 2nd December 1925, that rewards

should be granted only in *deserving* cases. Divisional officers restricted their rewards. It was naturally difficult to know whether 'deserving' should be applied to the shooter or the shot animal.

*Question No. 929 (88\*) (h).—How many people have sought and obtained permission to hunt in reserved forests each year during the last six years.*

Year.	Number of persons.	Year.	Number of persons.
1921 ... ..	5	1924 ... ..	2
1922 ... ..	3	1925 ... ..	9
1923 ... ..	6	1926 ... ..	2

Permission was given to villagers to hunt in reserved forests under the supervision of local Forest subordinates in one case in 1920, one case in 1925 and two cases in 1926.

வாய்மையே வெல்லும்  
TRUTH ALONE TRIUMPHS

## APPENDIX VI.

[Vide answer to question No. 1427 asked by Mr. J. A. Saldanha at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 25th January 1928, page 247 supra.]

Number and name of estate.	Defects.	Explanation of Manager or Superintendent.	Remarks by the District Magistrate.
1. Peria Peak Estate, Peria ..	1. One more solid five roomed coolie line should be built.  2. Existing lines to be cleaned and white-washed. 3. A small dispensary to be opened.	The Superintendent Mr. Peter explains that orders were received during the monsoon. The building of a line of the new pattern adopted in estates is under contemplation. More time required.  This has been done .. .. .  A sum has been allotted for medicines and a stock will be obtained and kept shortly. As the estate is a small one it cannot afford to maintain a dispensary with a compounder.	He may be given time to 31st March 1928.  Done.  Done.
2. Glen Leven Estate, Peria ..	Do.	Do.	Defects Nos. 2 and 3 remedied. For No. 1 he may be given time to 31st March 1928.
3. Kadalete Pepper and Coffee Estate, Mappainad.	1. One permanent coolie line of five or more rooms to be built near the water-supply. 2. A small dispensary to be opened.	All coolies working in the estate are "locals." There is therefore no necessity for either a coolie line or a dispensary.  ....	Not built. The statement that all the coolies are "locals" is reported to be correct. One coolie line should be insisted on.  Not opened. A stock of medicines should be maintained.
4. Beenaobi Pepper and Coffee Estates, Sultan's Battery.	1. One small dispensary to be opened. 2. Existing line to be cleaned and washed. 3. Water convenience to be arranged for.	There is a writer on the estate who lives in a rickety shed. The bungalow is neglected. There is no work going on, and no money is spent on writer's pay or estate expenses. There is not a single coolie in the estate ..	Not opened.  Not done.  Not done. At the time of the Tahsildar-Magistrate's inspection there were no coolies. Such coolies as are employed are mostly "locals." One line at least should be restored and put in order. A stock of medicines should be kept, and a proper water-supply provided.

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Number and name of estate.	Defects.	Explanation of Manager or Superintendent.	Remarks by the District Magistrate.
5. Choorimala Pepper and Coffee Estate, Purakadi Sultan's Battery.	1. Existing line to be thoroughly cleaned and white-washed. 2. Another line of ten rooms to be built. 3. Small dispensary to be opened on the estate itself.	This has been done .. .. There is a line of ten rooms which is more than enough for the number of coolies brought up from the plains. The majority of coolies are locals who live in their own huts near their small cultivation. The existing coolie line is never full. Besides there is a scheme for a colony of Government land applied for when each family will have its own house and a plot of ground. It is not intended to build new lines. Dispensary medicines are stocked at Kuppamuddi, three furlongs away and sick coolies are treated there. Bad cases are sent to Sultan's Battery.	Done. Not done. It is now found that the one line is sufficient. Not done. Medicines should be stocked on the spot.
6. Kuppamuddi Pepper and Coffee Estate, Purakadi.	1. One more coolie line of five rooms or more to be erected. 2. Better water-supply .. 3. Dispensary on the estate ..	There is a coolie line of seven rooms and a shandy of four rooms. About 75 per cent of coolies live in their own huts and will not take to stone-walled buildings. They have an aversion to it. About 25 coolies live on the estate, and existing two lines are more than enough. No fresh lines will be built. Arrangements are being made .. .. Small dispensary already opened on the estate.	Not done. The existing lines are found as a matter of fact to be sufficient. Arrangements made. Medicine stocked in the dispensary.
7. Kolagapara Pepper and Coffee Estate.	1. Existing lines to be white-washed and cleaned. 2. One more line to be built ..	Done .. .. He works his estate with local men who do not want accommodation on the estate. A very small number of coolies come up for picking and four rooms are enough. Each batch stays only for about a fortnight.	Done. Not done. The additional line should be insisted on.

Number and name of estate.	Defects.	Explanation of Manager or Superintendent.	Remarks by the District Magistrate.
7. Kolagapara Pepper and Coffee Estate— <i>cont.</i>	3. A small dispensary to be opened, for treating the coolies at the estate.	He can keep medicines, but as he cannot undertake to treat coolies he sends them to Sultan's Battery which is $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles away.	Not done.
8. Pathiripara Pepper and Coffee Estate, Purakadi.	1. One permanent coolie line to be built.	There are only about 20 coolies from the plains requiring accommodation. For those a thatched hut exists. If a permanent pakka one is required, time till 31st March 1928 is necessary. A four-roomed line will be built. Notice of defect was received during monsoon.	The time asked for may be given.
	2. Small dispensary to be opened.	Has a stock of medicine with him, and his private practitioner visits the estate. Bad cases are sent to Sultan's Battery.	Not opened, but private practitioner visits the estate when required.

வாய்மையே வெல்லும்  
TRUTH ALONE TRIUMPHS



25th January 1928]

## APPENDIX VII.

[Vide answer to question No. 1429 asked by Basheer Ahmad Sayeed Sahib Bahadur at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 25th January 1928, page 249 supra.]

*Statement showing elementary schools specially intended for Muslim girls during 1925-26.*

	Government.		Municipal Board.		Local Board.		Aided.		Unaided.		Total.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Ganjam ..	..	..	1	55	1	33	..	..	..	..	2	89
Vizagapatam ..	..	..	1	65	2	58	..	..	..	..	3	134
East Godavari ..	..	..	6	277	3	191	1	36	..	..	10	504
West Godavari ..	..	..	2	140	2	159	2	91	..	..	6	390
Kistna ..	1	111	3	212	1	35	9	393	..	..	13	640
Guntur ..	..	..	6	299	3	193	7	207	1	39	18	849
Kurnool ..	..	..	5	275	15	660	2	203	..	..	22	1,139
Bellary ..	..	..	4	277	7	280	1	16	2	50	14	623
Anantapur ..	..	..	3	195	15	676	9	198	3	55	30	1,125
Cuddapah ..	..	..	5	264	9	481	3	87	4	70	21	902
Nellore ..	..	..	4	239	11	432	9	220	..	..	24	891
Madras ..	..	..	5	561	..	..	3	271	..	..	8	832
Chingleput ..	..	..	3	122	2	219	..	..	..	..	6	341
North Arcot ..	..	..	6	495	6	308	5	319	..	..	17	1,122
Chittoor ..	..	..	2	71	5	286	7	222	1	29	15	608
South Arcot ..	..	..	2	85	7	436	1	30	..	..	10	551
Tanjore ..	..	..	3	283	2	62	1	40	..	..	6	385
Trichinopoly ..	1	149	1	60	3	167	1	22	..	..	6	398
Madura ..	..	..	5	214	..	..	2	86	..	..	7	300
Ramnad ..	..	..	..	..	2	90	2	125	..	..	4	215
Tinnevely ..	..	..	2	62	..	..	5	268	..	..	7	330
Coimbatore ..	..	..	4	269	2	104	..	..	..	..	6	373
Salem ..	..	..	1	167	11	547	1	34	..	..	13	748
The Nilgiris ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	44	..	..	1	44
Malabar ..	..	..	1	35	21	1,469	5	378	2	95	29	1,977
South Kanara ..	1	75	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	20	2	95
Total ..	3	335	75	4,726	131	5,896	77	3,290	14	358	300	15,605

N.B.—Expenditure from Provincial funds in respect of these schools, Rs. 79,974.

[25th January 1928]

*Statement showing elementary schools specially intended for Muslim girls in 1926-27.*

	Government.		Municipal Board.		Local Board.		Aided.		Unaided.		Total.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Ganjam ..	..	..	1	57	1	34	..	..	..	..	2	91
Vizagapatam ..	..	..	3	241	2	87	..	..	..	..	5	328
East Godavari ..	..	..	6	293	3	175	1	36	..	..	10	504
West Godavari ..	..	..	2	145	3	101	2	77	..	..	7	323
Kistna ..	..	..	3	204	1	32	10	373	..	..	14	509
Guntur ..	1	103	6	273	4	201	10	438	..	..	21	1,045
Kurnool ..	..	..	5	349	15	678	5	154	1	15	26	1,176
Bellary ..	..	..	4	284	7	266	1	35	..	..	12	565
Anantapur ..	..	..	3	228	16	672	10	213	..	..	29	1,113
Cuddapah ..	..	..	5	245	9	478	3	70	1	18	18	806
Nellore ..	..	..	4	262	12	455	9	294	..	..	25	1,021
Madras ..	..	..	6	830	..	..	3	262	..	..	9	1,092
Chingleput ..	..	..	3	121	3	230	..	..	..	..	6	351
North Arcot ..	..	..	7	488	6	302	4	308	..	..	17	1,093
Chittoor ..	..	..	2	157	5	281	4	154	..	..	11	599
South Arcot ..	..	..	2	72	8	474	2	56	1	33	13	635
Tanjore ..	..	..	3	299	2	99	1	37	..	..	6	435
Trichinopoly ..	1	163	1	53	3	176	1	15	..	..	6	407
Madura ..	..	..	6	339	..	..	2	76	..	..	8	415
Ramnad ..	..	..	..	..	2	79	2	100	2	123	6	302
Tinnevely ..	..	..	3	121	..	..	4	215	1	57	8	423
Coimbatore ..	..	..	5	327	2	93	..	..	..	..	7	420
Salem ..	..	..	2	201	11	516	1	35	..	..	14	752
The Nilgiris ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	48	..	..	1	48
Malabar ..	..	..	1	97	21	1,359	9	633	1	74	32	2,163
South Kanara ..	..	..	1	95	..	..	2	50	..	..	3	145
Total ..	2	266	84	5,741	136	6,793	37	3,739	7	320	316	16,859

*N.B.*—Expenditure from Provincial funds in respect of these schools, Rs. 89,854.

*Statement showing Secondary and Training schools in the Madras Presidency specially intended for Muslim girls.*

District and name of school.	Year.	Average number of pupils.	Expenditure from Provincial Revenues.
<i>Secondary schools.</i>			RS.
Madras—			
Government Hobart Muhammadan school.	{ 1922-23	157	22,176
	{ 1923-24	51	23,130
	{ 1924-25	219	23,406
	{ 1925-26	248	24,229
	{ 1926-27	284	19,144

*Training schools.*

Guntur—			
Government Training School for Muhammadan women, Guntur.	{ 1922-23	26	8,285
	{ 1923-24	35	8,901
	{ 1924-25	38	10,729
	{ 1925-26	23	6,643
	{ 1926-27	23	11,866



25th January 1928]

*Statement showing Secondary and Training schools in the Madras Presidency specially intended for Muslim girls—cont.*

District and name of school.	Year.	Average number of pupils.	Expenditure from Provincial Revenues.
<i>Training schools—cont.</i>			
Madras —			RS.
Government Hobart Muhammadan Training School for mistresses, Royapetta.	1922-23	22	13,411
	1923-24	20	17,456
	1924-25	15	13,398
	1925-26	23	16,257
	1926-27	31	19,189
Trichinopoly			
Government Training School for Muhammadan women, Trichinopoly.	1922-23	10	10,905
	1923-24	12	8,638
	1924-25	15	8,310
	1925-26	15	8,649
	1926-27	17	18,769

*N.B.*—There are no secondary or training schools for Muhammadan women under local bodies or private management.

## APPENDIX VIII.

[Vide answer to question No. 1430 asked by Mr. P. Bhaktavatsulu Nayudu at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 25th January 1928, page 251 supra.]

## 1924 Spring term.

## President.

1. The hon. Sir V. M. Coutts-Trotter, M.A., Barrister-at-Law, Chief Justice.

## Members.

2. The hon. Mr. Justice C. Krishnan, M.A., Barrister-at-Law, Diwan Bahadur.

3. The hon. Mr. Justice M. Venkatasubba Rao, B.A., B.L.

4. The hon. Mr. Justice C. Madhavan Nayar, B.A., Barrister-at-Law.

5. The hon. the Advocate-General (Mr. T. R. Venkatarama Sastri, B.A., B.L.).

6. Mr. Mir Zyn-ud-din, LL.B., Barrister-at-Law.

7. Mr. C. V. Anantakrishna Ayyar, B.A., B.L.

8. Mr. Arthur Davies, M.A., Barrister-at-Law (Principal and Secretary).

9. Mr. C. Kunhi Raman, B.A., B.L., Barrister-at-Law, Professor.

10. Mr. K. Subrahmanya Pillai, M.A., M.L., Acting Professor.

## 1924 Autumn term.

## President.

1. The hon. Sir V. M. Coutts-Trotter, Kt., M.A., Barrister-at-Law, Chief Justice.

[25th January 1928]

## Members.

2. The hon. Mr. Justice C. Krishnan, M.A., Barrister-at-Law, Diwan Bahadur.

3. The hon. Mr. Justice M. Venkatasubba Rao, B.A., B.L.

4. The hon. Mr. Justice C. Madhavan Nayar, B.A., Barrister-at-Law.

5. The hon. the Advocate-General (Mr. T. R. Venkatarama Sastri, B.A., B.L.).

6. Mr. Mir Zyn-ud-din, LL.B., Barrister-at-Law.

7. Mr. C. V. Anantakrishna Ayyar, B.A., B.L.

8. Mr. Arthur Davies, M.A., Barrister-at-Law, Principal.

9. Mr. C. Kunhi Raman, B.A., B.L., Barrister-at-Law (Acting Principal and Secretary).

10. Mr. K. Subrahmanya Pillai, M.A., M.L., Acting Professor.

## 1925 Spring term.

## President.

1. The hon. Sir V. M. Coutts-Trotter, Kt., M.A., Barrister-at-Law, Chief Justice.

## Members.

2. The hon. Mr. Justice C. Krishnan, M.A., Barrister-at-Law, Diwan Bahadur.

3. The hon. Mr. Justice M. Venkatasubba Rao, B.A., B.L.

4. The hon. Mr. Justice C. Madhavan Nayar, B.A., Barrister-at-Law.

5. The hon. the Advocate-General (Mr. T. R. Venkatarama Sastri, B.A., B.L.).

6. Mr. Mir Zyn-ud-din, LL.B., Barrister-at-Law.

7. Mr. C. V. Anantakrishna Ayyar, B.A., B.L.

8. Mr. Arthur Davies, M.A., Barrister-at-Law (Principal and Secretary).

## 1925 Autumn term

Members appointed for five years under G.O. Mis. No. 1280, Law (Education) Department, dated 23rd July 1925.

## 1926 Spring and Autumn terms.

## President.

1. The hon. Sir V. M. Coutts-Trotter, Kt.

## Members.

2. The hon. Mr. Justice C. Krishnan.

3. The hon. Mr. Justice C. E. Odgers.

4. The hon. Mr. Justice M. Venkatasubba Rao.

5. The hon. Mr. Justice C. Madhavan Nayar.

6. Mr. R. C. V. Anantakrishna Ayyar Avargal, Government Pleader.

7. „ Rai Bahadur Sir K. Venkatareddi Nayudu Garu, Kt.,

M.L.C.

8. Muhammad Ibrahim Sahib Bahadur.

9. The Advocate-General (ex officio).

## Secretary.

10. The Principal, Law College (ex officio).



25th January 1928]

*Academic year, 1926-27.*

President.

1. The hon. Sir V. M. Coutts-Trotter, *Kt.*

Members.

2. The hon. Mr. Justice C. E. Odgers.
3. The hon. Mr. Justice M. Venkatasubba Rao.
4. The hon. Mr. Justice C. Madhavan Nayar.
5. M.R.Ry. C. V. Anantakrishna Ayyar *Avargal*, Government Pleader.
6. „ Bai Bahadur Sir K. Venkatreddi Nayudu Garu, *Kt.*,  
M.L.C.
7. Muhammad Ibrahim Sahib Bahadur.
8. The Advocate-General (ex officio).

Secretary.

9. The Principal, Law College (ex officio).

#### APPENDIX IX.

[Vide answer to question No. 1434 asked by Mr. C. Ramasomayajulu at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 25th January 1928, page 253 supra.]

*Report of the Director of Industries No. 493-D/27, dated  
10th December 1927.*

I have the honour to submit the following report on the coir retting experiments conducted at Ambajipet.

2. As Government are aware, the object of the experiments was to demonstrate that provided West Coast methods of retting are adopted, coir fibre and yarn can be produced on the East Coast, approximately equal in quality to those produced on the West Coast. Ambajipet, which is a large coconut growing centre, was chosen for the initiation of the experiments. There was some delay in securing a suitable site in the place, as some private parties who had originally offered to provide sites free of rent, did not do so. Latterly, the Public Works Department had to be addressed in the matter, and it was only in December 1926 that a site was secured on the bank of the Kausika Drain.

3. Pits of the required dimensions for retting the husks were sunk in January 1927. For soaking purposes, pits are best situated on the borders of backwaters, creeks or mouths of rivers, adjoining the sea, so as to secure a daily tidal flow of water to carry off the waste products and the site selected was very close to the banks of the Kausika Drain.

[25th January 1928]

As Government are aware, it is essential that in order to produce fibre of a bright colour, the coconuts should be cut from the trees about the tenth month. If they are cut later, the quality deteriorates, for, as the ripening goes on, the nuts get exceedingly lignified and become so brown and brittle that the value of the fibre derived therefrom decreases very materially. At Ambajipet, considerable difficulty was experienced in obtaining coconuts of the required maturity for purposes of retting and those secured could only be obtained at a cost which left little or no margin of profit in converting the fibre into yarn. The merchants of Ambajipet do not husk the coconuts, as their trade is chiefly in copras, for which the coconuts with husks are allowed to dry for over a month after they are cut from the trees. About 2,500 coconuts of the required maturity were however secured for conducting the experiment and the husks peeled and soaked in pits without delay and in accordance with the methods adopted on the West Coast.

4. In order to ensure strict adherence to West Coast methods, the services of a trained coir maistri were obtained through the Director of Industries, Travancore, and the retting operations were carried out by him. The Weaving Superintendent, Samalkot, paid frequent visits to the site to supervise the work of the maistri and to watch and report the progress of the experiments. The husks were left to decompose for nearly nine months, as is usually done in Cochin, and they were stirred at frequent intervals in this period, to help speedy fermentation.

Recently, several specimens of the best retted husks were removed from the pits, and were washed and well squeezed in cold water to get rid of the mud and noxious smell. The husks were then beaten and fibres extracted from them were spun into yarn by hand.

5. The yarns produced from the soaked husks are no doubt comparatively stronger than those made locally from unsoaked dried husks of the copra variety, but the colour is so dark that it would be impossible to market them at a fair price. Ambajipet is nearly 20 miles from the sea and the Kausika Drain which is somewhat narrow, does not, it was found, adequately possess a uniform and gentle ebb and flow. During the rainy months, the water from the drain overflows for nearly three months and carries with it a large quantity of silt into the pits which to a certain extent is responsible for the dark colour of the fibre.

Some of the specimens of soaked husks and the yarns obtained were examined by the Leather Research Chemist and in his opinion the dark colour of the fibre is due to the presence of iron in the water. Again, the fibre was not devoid of pithy matter and consequently the yarn was lacking in softness and feel.

6. On the whole, therefore, the retting operations conducted have not yielded satisfactory results and I am inclined to think that the selection of a site nearly 20 miles away from the sea was not a happy one and that the experiment was not conducted under ideal conditions. As Government are aware, Dr. Marsden in his research found that for the effective retting of coconut husks all that was required was suitable water conditions, i.e., a gentle ebb and flow of water and a warm temperature, but it was found, as a result of the experiments, that the above conditions were not present in Ambajipet in any marked degree.



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7. The commercial aspect of the experiments also does not appear bright. As already pointed out, this part of the East Coast is mainly a copra centre and dry husks serve very useful purpose for fuel. Hence husks of suitable maturity can only be obtained at a high price. Again, female workers, who are already accustomed to spin coir, demand a wage of 4 annas a day, if they are required to work near the soaking pits, under factory conditions. It might be advantageous to distribute the soaked husks to the workers in their own homes and thus turn out marketable fibre at a lesser cost. But, the high prices for husks and dark colour of the fibre obtained militate against the successful marketing of the product.

8. For the reasons explained above, I do not think it advisable to continue the work in Ambajipet.

## APPENDIX X.

[Vide answer to question No. 1443 asked by Mr. K. V. R. Swami at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 25th January 1928, page 257 supra.]

*Statement showing the strength and distribution of Armed Reserves in the Madras Presidency.*

Place at which located.	Inspectors.	Sergeants.	Jamadar.	Havildar-Majors.	Head constables.	Constables.
1. Chatrapur .. ..	1	2	..	1	9	88
2. Russellkonda .. ..	..	1	..	..	5	55
3. Vizagapatam .. ..	1	2	..	1	10	129
4. Koraput .. ..	1	1	..	1	8	90
5. Cocanada .. ..	1	2	..	1	11	118
6. Masulipatam .. ..	1	2	..	1	10	110
7. Guntur .. ..	1	2	..	1	10	115
8. Nellore .. ..	1	2	..	1	8	81
9. Kurnool .. ..	1	2	..	1	10	118
10. Bellary .. ..	1	2	..	1	9	104
11. Anantapur .. ..	1	2	..	1	8	83
12. Cuddapah .. ..	1	2	..	1	9	109
13. Chittoor .. ..	1	2	..	1	8	85
14. Vellore .. ..	1	2	..	1	10	138
15. St Thomas' Mount ..	1	2	..	1	8	80
16. Salem .. ..	1	3	..	1	14	170
17. Cuddalore .. ..	1	2	..	1	9	104
18. Tanjore .. ..	1	2	..	1	9	107
19. Trichinopoly .. ..	1	2	..	1	10	110
20. Madurai .. ..	1	2	..	1	10	111
21. Ramanad .. ..	1	2	..	1	9	94
22. Kamudi .. ..	1	1	..	1	4	51
23. Sivakasi .. ..	1	2	..	1	7	88
24. Palamcottah (with Tinnevely detachment).	1	4	..	2	18	227
25. Coimbatore .. ..	1	2	..	1	9	111
26. Calicut .. ..	1	2	..	1	9	103
27. Cannanore .. ..	..	1	..	..	5	56
28. Mangalore .. ..	1	2	..	1	9	100
29. Madras City .. ..	1	5	1	..	38	370
Total ..	27	60 *	1	27	293	3,305

\* Excludes eight sergeants of the casualty reserve.

[25th January 1928]

## APPENDIX XI.

[Vide answer to question No. 1449 asked by Mr. A. Parasurama Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 25th January 1928, page 260 supra.]

**Memorandum No. 16082 E/26-13, Public Works and Labour,  
dated 6th January 1928.**

## [Tungabhadra Project—Investigation]

The Government desire that the preliminary investigation of the Tungabhadra project should be pushed on and they doubt whether the Subdivisional Officer, Hospet, and the Executive Engineer, Bellary Division, are able to give sufficient attention to it in addition to their regular duties.

2. The work for which a special staff has already been sanctioned in G.O. No. 2329 I., dated 13th October 1927, comprises—

- (i) the preliminary investigation of line of canal to Anantapur and Dharmavaram taluks and the approximate area of land commanded therein;
- (ii) the taking of contour levels and the survey of the reservoir;
- (iii) gauging the flow of the river and taking velocity readings;
- (iv) the testing of the dam site.

3. The Chief Engineer's proposals for gaugings are apparently based on the suggestions of Sir John Benton in paragraph 22 of his note on page 39 of G.O. No. 423 I., dated 2nd October 1909. It was not the intention of Sir John Benton and it is apparently not the opinion of the Chief Engineer now that the project should wait till the discharge observations are completed. For the proposed Thimmalapuram reservoir the method described by Sir John Benton in paragraph 21 of page 39 of the Government Order of 1909 may be adopted—as was done by Mr. Mackenzie in framing the estimates for the Mallapuram reservoir. The taking of gauge readings therefore need not delay the investigation and preparation of the project.

4. There is much preliminary work which could be done immediately. In addition to the taking of levels, the digging of trenches, the laying out of contours, the calculation of the capacities of the reservoir, etc., the following operations have to be taken up:—

- (1) working out tables of the discharges available at the Thimmalapuram site,
- (2) working out the surplus discharge from the reservoir, fixing the surplus site and working out details of surplus works,
- (3) working out capacities, etc., of the reservoir as soon as levels are ready,
- (4) working out draw-off statements for the reservoir based on the calculated discharges to estimate what extent of land the project can irrigate,
- (5) inspection of the canal line from the Hagari to the Anantapur district and supervision of the work of the investigating party there,
- (6) inspection of the Pulichintala site and making out estimates for a diversion dam at the place.



25th January 1928]

5. For all this, it seems desirable to appoint an Executive Engineer with a suitable establishment. The Chief Engineer is requested to give his opinion on the matter and, if he thinks necessary, to submit proposals for the formation of a special division with a proposition statement for the establishment required.

6. The general idea of the project as now in view includes the irrigation of—

(1) areas in the Hadagalli, Hospet and Rayadrug taluks in the Bellary district,

(2) areas in the Gooty, Anantapur and Dharmavaram taluks, the last two by means of a branch canal taken across the Pennar,

(3) areas irrigable by the proposed Upper Pennar (Tadpatri) canal system,

(4) areas irrigable by a widened Kurnool-Cuddapah Canal and the Velgode project, the latter being extended to Badvel and Sidhout taluks in the Cuddapah district,

(5) areas irrigable by the Owk Project and canal from the Kunderu via Nossam to Jammalamadugu,

(6) area irrigable by a diversion dam across the Kistna at Pulichintala, and canal system in the Guntur district (Col. Ellis' old Kistna Reservoir Project),

(7) Kistna delta extensions and second crop in the delta.

The investigation of the project on the engineering side has of course not advanced far enough to enable a regular revenue forecast to be prepared at present; but the Board of Revenue is requested to make a general investigation of the probable demand for irrigation (especially second crop) in the above areas and submit a preliminary report on the possibilities assuming that the proposed reservoir is feasible.

F. B. EVANS,  
Secretary to Government.

To the Chief Engineer for Irrigation.

„ Board of Revenue.

Copy to the Chief Engineer, General and Establishment.

[25th January 1928]

## APPENDIX XII.

[Vide answer to question No. 1453 asked by Mr. A. B. Shetty at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 25th January 1928, page 262 supra.]

Statement A.—Statement showing the number of cars and buses in the City of Madras and in each district of the Presidency.

District.	Number of cars in Madras City and in each district of this Presidency at end of 1926.	Number of cars plying for hire in Madras City and in each district of this Presi- dency at end of 1926.	Number of buses plying for hire in Madras City and in each district of this Presidency at end of 1926.
	(a)	(b)	(c)
Madras City .. .. .	7,624	125	360
Ganjam .. .. .	228	77	48
Vizagapatam .. .. .	162	11	32
East Godavari .. .. .	Report not yet received.		
West Godavari .. .. .			
Kistna .. .. .	186	65	15
Guntur .. .. .	58	33	19
Nellore .. .. .	175	37	28
Kurnool .. .. .	14	8	64
Bellary .. .. .	31	19	51
Anantapur .. .. .	56	Nil.	67
Cuddapah .. .. .	10	Nil.	35
North Arcot .. .. .	7	2	30
Chittoor .. .. .	166	Nil.	136
Chingleput .. .. .	25	1	31
Salem .. .. .	12	2	44
Madura .. .. .	163	9	113
Ramnad .. .. .	221	111	421
Tinnevely .. .. .	88	39	201
Malabar .. .. .	111	21	180
South Kanara .. .. .	250	75	180
Coimbatore .. .. .	64	32	115
The Nilgiris .. .. .	251	41	186
South Arcot .. .. .	612	25	15
Tanjore .. .. .	68	27	49
Trichinopoly .. .. .	126	11	116
	983	37	91



Statement B—Statement showing the number of accidents to motor cars and buses attended with injuries to persons and loss of life during the years 1922 to 1926.

District.	Number of accidents to motor-cars attended with injuries to persons and loss of life. (d)					Number of accidents to motor buses attended with injuries to persons and loss of life. (d)					Number of persons who have suffered injuries in motor accidents. (e)					Number of persons who lost their lives in motor accidents. (e)				
	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.
Madras City .. .. .			149	193	176			97	193	215			61	66	48	11	21	12	23	25
Ganjam .. .. .					1				2	2			1	2	5			1	1	2
Vizagapatam .. .. .			1	2					3	1				4	1		1	4		
Jeypore .. .. .										1					3					1
East Godavari .. .. .				1	2				2					4	6			2	2	
West Godavari .. .. .		4		4	4		1	1		1		4	6	5	6		3	2	2	1
Kistna .. .. .			2	8	8				2	2				9	7			1	3	4
Guntur .. .. .			2	2	1				1	1			2	7					1	2
Nellore .. .. .										2					10					1
Kurnool .. .. .					1					1				4	5					2
Bellary .. .. .			1	4	4				5	4			3	7	5				2	1
Anantapur .. .. .					1				1	4					4				1	3
Cuddapah .. .. .					1			1	1	5			1	2	1					5
North Arcot .. .. .			4	1				2	4	4				6	3	10		1	2	7
Chittoor .. .. .					1					3					1					3
Chingleput .. .. .		2		3	5			1	3	16		2	6	5	27			2	2	3
Salem .. .. .	1	1	2	1	3				4	6			1	15	24	1		3	3	2
Madura .. .. .	4	3	8	2	6	3	7	9	19	37	4	5	18	18	58	3	5	6	13	16
Ramnad .. .. .		3	2	8	9	10	8	7	11	15	23	9	7	18	18	26	2	1	9	14
Tinnevely .. .. .	2	2	1	6	4		1	4	3	13	2	4	9	8	16	1	1		5	8
Malabar .. .. .				1	1					3			1	1	5			1	1	1
Malapparam .. .. .			1	1					1	4			2	6	10				1	1
South Kanara .. .. .			3	9	6				5	2	9		7	7	31			4	5	5
Coimbatore .. .. .	1	2	6	1	10	1		6	14	9	1	1	14	11	16	1	1	7	7	13
The Nilgiris .. .. .			4	3	4								4		6					1
South Arcot .. .. .					1				1					8	8	2	1		5	4
Tanjore .. .. .			3	2	4		1	1	4	8			3	6	19		1	2	3	3
Trichinopoly .. .. .			1	2	4			4	5	3	1		15	6	12		1		7	7
Total .. .. .	11	15	201	256	259	12	17	142	285	371	17	23	178	222	370	21	37	45	102	137

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APPENDIX

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## APPENDIX XIII.

[Vide answer to question No. 1462 asked by Sriman Biswanath Das Mahasayo at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 25th January 1928, page 267 supra.]

## I

Statement showing the prices at which timber was sold at the sale depots during the years 1917-18 to 1920-21.

		Per cubic foot.	RS.	A.	P.
1917—					
	Russelkonda and Surada—				
	I class timber	...	1	0	0
	II	...	0	11	0
	III	...	0	7	0
1918—					
	I class timber	...	1	0	0
	II	...	0	11	0
	III	...	0	7	0
1919—					
	Particulars not available as the records have been destroyed.				
		Per cubic foot.			
			RS.	A.	P.
1920-21—					
	Average rate	...	0	12	14

## II

Statement showing the rates at which the rejected logs have been sold during the years 1923 to October 1927.

		Average rate per cubic foot.	RS.	A.	P.
1923-24	...	...	0	3	7
1924-25	...	...	0	3	0
1925-26	...	...	0	2	4
1926—October 1927	...	...	0	2	8

## APPENDIX XIV.

[Vide answer to question No. 1468 asked by Mr. K. R. Karant at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 25th January 1928, page 270 supra.]

*Legislative Council Question No. 962.*

Q.—(c) what is the additional cost to Government in the form of stationery and salaries of staff, by the introduction of this scheme;

(d) whether the opinion of District Registrars and Sub-Registrars who have worked this scheme has been obtained about the advantages of the scheme before extending it to the other districts;



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(e) whether it is a fact that in districts like North Arcot and Salem this scheme is not feasible on account of joint ownership by several persons of a single survey number;

(g) whether the Government are aware that this new scheme entails enormous delay in the registration of documents;

(h) whether they are aware that this scheme as now introduced gives scope for corruption by lower officials and consequent insecurity to parties?

A.—(c) The additional cost to Government is Rs. 90,214-14-3 for stationery; Rs. 58,852-15-0 for printing; Rs. 12,906-10-6 for binding and Rs. 55,546-12-9 for additional establishment up-to-date.

(d) Yes. The opinions of the District Registrars who worked out the scheme were obtained about its advantages before it was extended to other districts.

(e) The scheme is only in the initial stage in the district of North Arcot, i.e., chittas are being copied in some of the offices, and in others, postings of past transactions are being made. The scheme is working only in four taluks of Salem district. The District Registrar who worked out the scheme states that the difficulty referred to was neither experienced by him nor brought to his notice.

(g) The scheme entails no delay in the registration of documents, if the description of property which forms the vital portion of the document, is given correctly by the parties. There is, of course, delay of a few days in the registration of documents which affect property situated in more sub-districts than one. The question as to how the delay can be minimized in such cases is under consideration.

(h) No.

#### APPENDIX XV.

[Vide answer to question No. 1483 asked by Mr. K. V. R. Swami at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 25th January 1928, page 276 supra.]

(i)

Summary of conclusions agreed to at the Conference held at the Secretariat Buildings on Thursday, the 7th April 1927, to discuss questions connected with the Andhra University.

I. *Headquarters of the University.*—Bezwada should continue to be the headquarters of the University.

II. *Construction of University buildings.*—A supplemental demand for Rs. 2·80 lakhs for the construction of the undermentioned buildings at Bezwada to be moved at the meeting of the Legislative Council to be held in August next :—

	LAKHS.
(a) Convocation hall and Administrative offices ..	2·15
(b) Vice-Chancellor's quarters with out-houses, etc. ...	·65
	<hr/> 2·80

[25th January 1928]

III. *University centres.*—It is agreed that the number of University centres should not be increased beyond three. The Senate of the Andhra University should be asked to pass a resolution that Bezwada be substituted for Rajahmundry as a University centre before Government go up to the Legislative Council for the necessary amendment of the Act.

IV. *Construction of buildings for the Government Arts College, Rajahmundry.*—The scheme for the construction of new buildings for the college should await a decision on the question referred to in (iii) above. The investigation of the water-supply scheme now being made should be stopped, as in case Honours courses are not to be opened at Rajahmundry, the college need not be removed to Sapper's Hill and the new college buildings can probably be located near the Central Jail.

V. *Provision for Honours courses in the Andhra University area.*—With a view to enable the University to concentrate on research and on teaching in Honours, it is agreed that Honours courses need not be opened at Anantapur until the educational conditions in the Ceded Districts advance so far as to make Anantapur a fit centre for a University or a University College. No Honours courses should be opened at Rajahmundry until the question of the abolition of Rajahmundry as a University centre is decided.

(ii)

*Resolutions passed by the Senate of the Andhra University.*

(Meeting held on the 10th December 1925).

That the Senate recommends to the Local Government to introduce a Bill at an early date in the Madras Legislative Council to amend the Andhra University Act by the omission of the word 'or' after Rajahmundry in clause (3) of section 6 and by addition of the words 'or Bezwada' after 'Anantapur' and before 'or within ten miles of the limits thereof' in the same clause.

*Recommendations of the Senate in Committee.*

That the Senate in Committee do report to the Senate that after considering items Nos. 52 to 58, 12 and 59 to 68 on the Senate Agenda referred to the Committee of the whole House, it has decided to place the following recommendations before the Senate for its adoption :—

(1) That it be a recommendation to Government to so modify the Act as to make Anantapur the headquarters of the University Carried by 35 *for* and 20 *against*.

(2) That Technological colleges including a College of Commerce be organized at Vizagapatam with the help of Government by the University under its direct management. Carried—47 *for* and nil *against*.

(3) That with the help of Government the University organize under its control a University College in Arts at Anantapur and a University College of Science at Rajahmundry, simultaneously. Carried—35 *for* and 10 *against*.

(4) That the Government be requested to take action under section 36 of the Act and transfer to the control and management of the University the Government Colleges at the three centres. Carried—35 *for* and 2 *against*.



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(5) That the Senate do recommend to Government that steps be taken so to modify the Act as to make it permissible for first-grade colleges to be opened anywhere in the University area. Carried—26 *for* and 25 *against*.

The following motions were also considered and negatived :—

(1) That the University should not organize Honours and Post-graduate courses in Arts and Science for the present—1 *for* and 50 *against*.

(2) That with the help of Government the University organize all Post-graduate and Honours courses in Arts and Science at the headquarters. Lost—29 *for* and 30 *against*.

(3) (a) That Bezwada be made a centre in addition to the existing centres. Lost—30 *for* and 31 *against*.

(b) That Bezwada be made a centre in substitution of Rajahmundry. Felt through in view of Resolution No. 3, adopted by the Committee.

And the Senate adopted that report.

#### APPENDIX XVI.

[Vide item III “ Communications to the Council ” on page 286 *supra*.]

G.O. No. 6, Finance, dated 5th January 1928.

READ—the following paper :—

G.O. No. 238, Finance, dated 1st April 1927.

Order—No. 6, Finance, dated 5th January 1928.

His Excellency the Governor is pleased to nominate Mr. H. A. Watson, I.C.S., M.L.C., as a Member of the Public Accounts Committee and the Finance Committee in place of Mr. G. T. Boag, C.I.E., I.C.S., M.L.C., who has resigned.

(By order of the Governor in Council)

H. A. WATSON,  
Secretary to Government.

To all Departments of the Secretariat.

„ the Accountant-General.

„ all Secretaries to Government.

„ all Members of the Public Accounts and Finance Committees.

„ the Secretary, Legislative Council (for communication to the Members of the Legislative Council).

[25th January 1928]

## APPENDIX XVII

[Vide item IV "Amendments to Standing Orders" on page 286 supra.]

To

THE HONOURABLE MEMBERS OF THE MADRAS  
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

We, the Members of the Select Committee appointed on the 24th January 1928 to consider certain draft amendments to the Standing Orders 37 to 40 of the Standing Orders of the Council given notice of by the Advocate-General, beg to submit the following report:—

2. We met at 5-10 p.m. on Tuesday the 24th January 1928 and considered the amendments. We accept the amendments and have made only certain verbal alterations as shown in the annexed copy.

3. We recommend that the amendments be adopted.

C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU  
B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU  
S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAYAR  
T. C. SRINIVASAN  
S. MUTHULAKSHMI REDDI  
M. A. MANIKKAVELU  
T. R. V. SASTRI  
R. SRINIVASAN  
J. A. SALDANHA  
M. KRISHNAN NAYAR

*Standing Orders 37 to 40 as accepted by the Select Committee.*

*For Standing Orders 37 to 40 substitute the following:—*

"37. (1) If a motion for leave to introduce a Bill is opposed, the President, after permitting, if he thinks fit, a brief explanatory statement from the member who moves and from a member who opposes the motion, may without further debate put the question thereon.

(2) If such a motion is agreed to, or if a Bill has already been published, the member in charge of the Bill may introduce it in Council. At this stage no discussion shall be permitted.



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38. (1) At any time after a Bill has been introduced and published in the Gazette, the member in charge of the Bill may make one of the following motions in regard to his Bill, namely :—

- (a) That it be taken into consideration by the Council either at once or at some future day to be then specified ; or
- (b) that it be referred to a select committee ; or
- (c) that it be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon.

Provided that any member may object to any such motion being made unless the member in charge has given at least six clear days' notice to the Secretary, and such objection shall prevail unless the President, in the exercise of his discretion, allows the motion to be made.

- (2) On the day on which any such motion is made, or on any subsequent day to which the discussion thereof is postponed, the principle of the Bill and its general provisions may be discussed, but the details of the Bill must not be discussed further than is necessary to explain its principle.

39. Where a motion that a Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon is carried and the Bill is circulated in accordance with that direction and opinions are received thereon, the member in charge, if he wishes to proceed with his Bill thereafter, must move that the Bill be referred to a select committee, unless the President, in the exercise of his power to suspend this Standing Order, allows a motion to be made that the Bill be taken into consideration.

40. (Deleted)."

To

THE HONOURABLE MEMBERS OF THE MADRAS  
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

We, the Members of the Select Committee appointed on the 24th January 1928 to consider certain draft amendments to the Standing Orders of the Council given notice of by the Advocate-General, beg to submit the following Report.

2. We met at 5-10 p.m. on Tuesday, the 24th January 1928 and considered the draft amendments.

3. We accept the first amendment that the second and third provisos to Standing Order No. 53 shall be omitted.

4. As regards the proposed Standing Order 66-A we consider that the notice of further demands which should be required, should have reference to the date allotted by the Governor for the discussion of such demands and

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not to the last of the days allotted by the Governor under rule 29 for the discussion of the Budget Grants. We have made the necessary alterations accordingly and have also fixed the notice as two clear days' notice. We have also altered the language of the second sentence as shown in the amendments attached:

5. We accept the remaining draft Standing Orders subject to a verbal change in Standing Order 66-B.

6. Standing Orders 53 and 66-A to 66-D as amended by us are annexed.

C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU.  
B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU.  
S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAYAR.  
T. C. SRINIVASAN.  
M. A. MANIKKAVELU.  
T. V. R. SASTRI.  
R. SRINIVASAN.  
M. KRISHNAN NAYAR.  
S. MUTHULAKSHMI REDDI.

*Standing Orders 53 and 66-A to 66-D as approved by the Select Committee.*

53. A member who wishes to move a resolution shall give fifteen days' notice of his intention and shall, together with the notice, submit a copy of the resolution which he wishes to move.

Provided that the President, with the consent of the Member of the Government in charge of the department concerned, may allow a resolution to be entered on the list of business with shorter notice than fifteen days.

66-A. Notice of motions for further demands for grants not included in the Budget shall be sent to the Secretary to the Council on some day not later than two clear days before the day fixed by the Governor for the discussion of such demands. The day so fixed by the Governor shall be some day before the last of the days allotted by him under rule 29 and the further demands shall be disposed of on that day.

66-B. In the case of Budget Grants, motions for the omission or reduction of any grant or of any item in a grant shall be received up to 3 p.m. on the third day after the close of the general discussion of the Budget.

66-C. Motions for the omission or reduction of further grants under Standing Order No. 66-A may be admitted by the President subject to such shorter notice as he may think fit.

66-D. Notice of demands for supplementary grants shall be sent to the Secretary ten days before the date on which the motions for such grants are to be moved in Council.



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SECOND SESSION OF THE THIRD  
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23rd to 25th January 1928.

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